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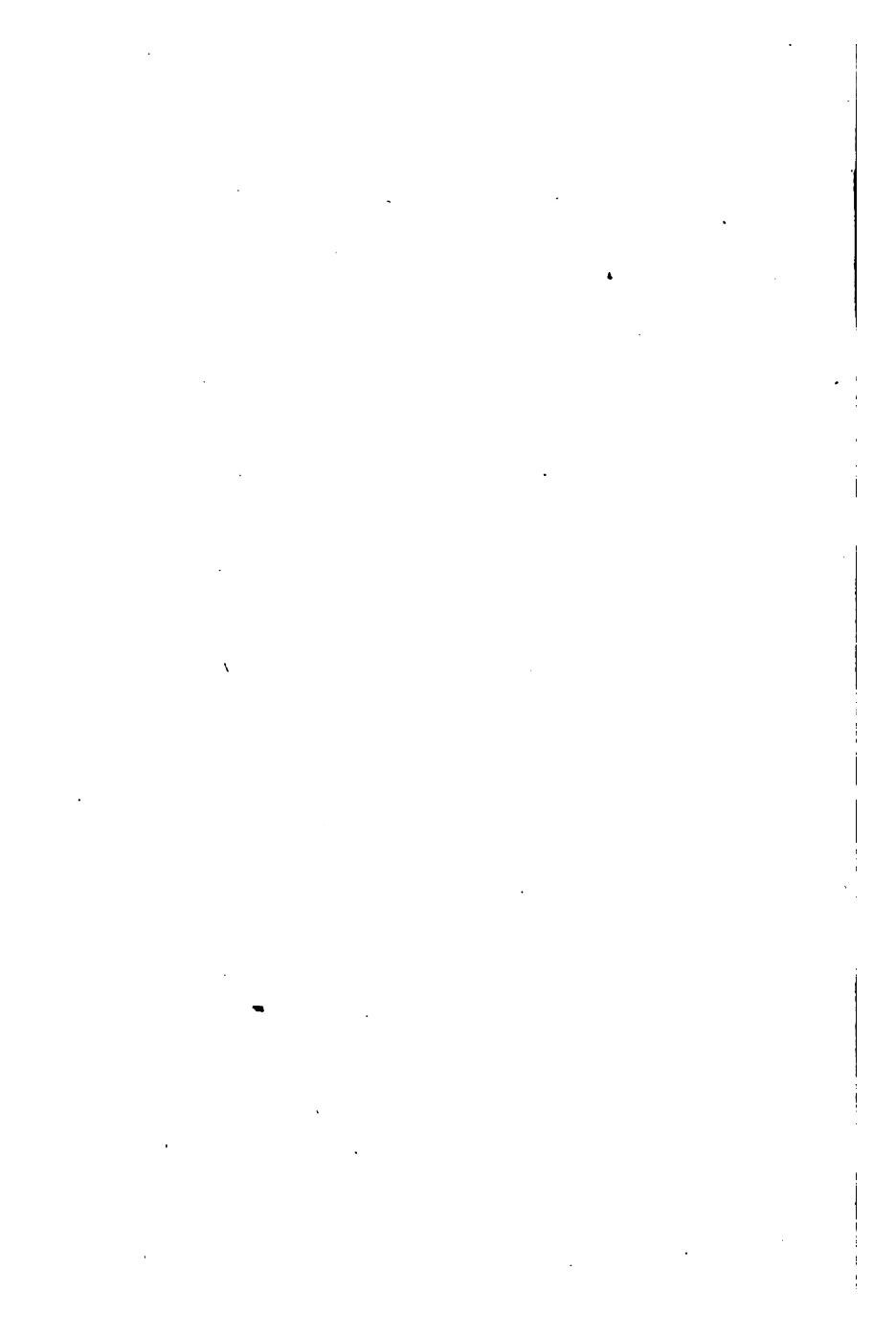


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EXCELSIOR CATHOLIC SERIES

SADLIER'S
EXCELSIOR
COMPLETE SPELLER

ORAL AND WRITTEN

BY A CATHOLIC TEACHER



WILLIAM H. SADLIER
NEW YORK

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The PUBLISHER of this BOOK, by special arrangement with the Author of Watson's Complete Speller, has so adapted it that it may serve as a Companion-book to the Excelsior Readers.

W. P. 13

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PREFACE.

A COMPLETE SPELLING-BOOK, with sufficient matter to satisfy the most exacting, so classified that a brief or extended course may be pursued at pleasure, is a desideratum for Catholic schools. The Excelsior Speller is an embodiment of certain views concerning the best and most practical ways of teaching orthography, which are the result of many years of experience. Briefly stated, these views may be formulated thus: Accurate spelling and good Pronunciation, to be taught successfully, must be taught *together*. The lessons should not only be recited *orally*, but great importance should be attached to *dictation exercises*. Neglect in this respect, combined with over-crowding in other and, on the whole, less important branches of study, has gone far toward making the demand for "phonetic" spelling assume a rather disingenuous aspect as proceeding from a generation of bad spellers. Formal Definitions belong, in strictness, to the Reading Lessons, and can not be used in Spelling without destroying effective classification.

Moreover, as the time spent in school is necessarily very limited for the great majority of pupils, it has been felt that no part of that time should be wasted in non-essential matters. Hence the abandonment of the old methods of grouping solely with regard to accidental similarities of form and sound, and requiring the acquisition of a multitude of words, many of which have no direct reference to the actual work of daily life. Form and sound receive, indeed, prominent and just attention—the whole of the introductory section being devoted to illustrating them. A separate lesson is given for each vowel sound, and a single vowel used therewith, after which all equivalent letters are introduced in like manner. At each opening of the book, the lessons in advance and the reviews face each other, the former in print, the latter in *written characters*. Thirty-five lessons are thus printed in writing.

But, these preliminaries passed, the pupil is at once introduced to the words he will most commonly use in the business of life. Like the *EXCELSIOR READERS*, this Speller is divided into Sections, each of which treats of one general topic, concerning which it gives

all the terms, and their pronunciation according to the most reliable and widely accepted standard. These sections embrace Man, and the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms. The lessons include the household, the human body and its members ; its food and clothing ; the home, its essentials and its luxuries ; the mind, school, training, and studies ; the arts and trades ; law, medicine, politics, farming ; travel and traffic by land and sea ; war, etc.

Religion is treated also, in a manner which, though necessarily not exhaustive, will at least contribute to a more thorough understanding of the divine offices of the Church, her rites, vestments, and ceremonies, as well as her doctrine and practice.

Assorted words of like form and length, grouped with direct reference to use, place, time and meaning, are so arranged in columns as to add beauty to the printed page while effecting a saving of about one-third of the space. As the easy words of each topic are in the first two or three columns of the page, lessons may be readily assigned suited to the capacity of all classes.

The Dictation Reviews, invariably given, contain essential definitions and discriminations, and their use should only cease with their perfect mastery. They test the pronunciation and spelling, and suggest forms of construction for daily use by both teachers and pupils.

Good Pronunciation, the most useful of the acquirements, and which can only be attained in youth, has received ample consideration. The Introductory Treatise gives, in practical form, the nature, properties, and sounds of the letters ; accent ; the analysis of words ; and a *Key* to all of *Webster's* marked letters, with the additional combinations, ou, ow, ch, sh, fh, wh, and ng, making a complete Phonic Alphabet. Exact syllabication ; primary and secondary accents ; marked letters, both in accented and unaccented syllables ; respellings ; and *Italics*, for silent letters, are used wherever needed.

The *Appendix*, as here revised and enlarged, is vitally important to the successful study of this book. It contains Words Pronounced Similarly, Facts in Pronunciation, Rules in Spelling, Prefixes and Suffixes, Capital Letters, Punctuation Marks, Abbreviations, Names of Persons, and seven lessons in Test Words. These divisions are accompanied with the needed explanations and dictation exercises. They should be learned at an early day, and applied constantly throughout the body of the work.

TO INSTRUCTORS.

CONSIDERATION and wise supervision are needful for uniform success, in teaching pupils of all grades from a single spelling-book. In the lower classes, the *Introduction* should not be learned wholly by rote, nor used consecutively. The instruction and the exercises should be chiefly oral; and a practical knowledge of the facts, from the body of the book, should precede or accompany the rules. Though the Lessons are consecutive, progressive, and topical, they should be so assigned with reference to the grade of the class as to avoid every symptom of weariness. Beginners should first learn, topic by topic, only the two or three columns of each Lesson which embrace the short and simple words. All columns of words should be read down.

IN RECITATION, remember that *telling is not training*. And still as junior classes rarely know how to study to advantage, give the necessary aid, daily in advance, and teach pupils how to instruct themselves. Many exercises may be made amusing, and all interesting. Pupils who can write should copy the words of the lesson and pronounce and spell them from the copy: all others should read and spell the words from the book.

IN ORAL SPELLING, the teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, make a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitate the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell should be required to write the words on the

blackboard as misspelled, and to correct them *in writing*, before the class. All should be trained daily in spelling by the powers of the letters, and in the use of diacritical marks.

DICTATION REVIEWS.—After pupils have pronounced the words in the columns, and spelled them *orally*, they will *read* the corresponding *Dictation Reviews* with great care, thus testing their pronunciation and recalling their attention to the *form* of the words. The teacher will read the sentences slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. Blackboard exercises are preferred for class use. When slates are used, they may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words. A record of the words misspelled or mispronounced should be kept by the pupils, for reviews and special drill. Plain and inexpensive blank books, of good material and moderate size, are preferable for this purpose.

SECTIONS OF THE APPENDIX should be taught as needed, applied daily thereafter by the class, throughout the body of the book, and perfectly mastered. The Treatise on Etymology, page 142, owing to its great importance, should receive a degree of consideration not accorded to any other section. The first place, however, should be given to *Englis^h Composition*. All other exercises should be made tributary to this; and still real success must depend chiefly upon the intelligence, tact, and enthusiasm of the teacher. He should encourage the pupils to do their own work, and only give the needed suggestions and aid.



PART I

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words. It properly embraces both *pronunciation* and *spelling*, as neither can be well taught by itself.

Orthography { *Pronunciation*
Spelling

2. *GOOD PRONUNCIATION* is such an easy and clear way of speaking words as gives their correct sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are *articulation*, *syllabication*, and *accent*.

Pronunciation { *Articulation*
Syllabication
Accent

3. *GOOD SPELLING* is the act of writing or naming the right letters of words.

I. ARTICULATION.

1. DEFINITIONS.

ARTICULATION is the *distinct* utterance of thē oral elements in syllables and words. It properly embraces both thē *oral elements* and the *letters* which represent them.

Articulation { Oral Elements
Letters

2. ORAL ELEMENTS are the sounds which form syllables and words.

3. ORAL ELEMENTS ARE PRODUCED by different positions of thē organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

4. THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SPEECH are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

5. VOICE IS PRODUCED by thē action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe.

Oral Elements { Tonics
Subtonics
Atonics

6. ORAL ELEMENTS ARE DIVIDED into three classes: *eighteen TONICS, fifteen SUBTONICS, and ten ATONICS.*

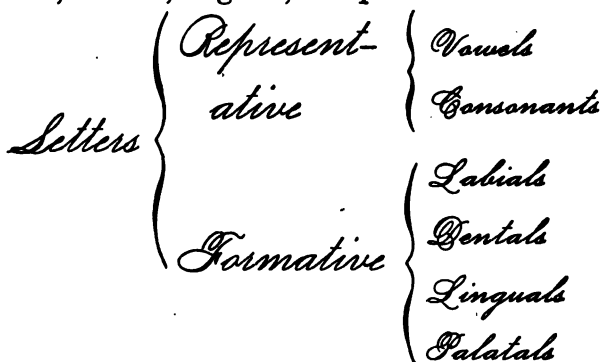
7. *TONICS* are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

8. *SUBTONICS* are tones produced by the voice, *modified* by the organs of speech.

9. *ATONICS* are breathings, modified by the organs of speech. The atonic of *h* is not modified.

10. *LETTERS* are characters which are used to represent or modify the oral elements.

11. *LETTERS MAY BE CLASSED* as *representative*, into vowels and consonants: and as *formative*, into labials, dentals, linguals, and palatals.



12. *VOWELS* are the letters which represent the tonics. They are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.¹

13. A *DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable; as *ou* in *our*, *ea* in *bread*.

14. A *PROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, neither of which is silent; as *ou* in *out*, *ai* in *said*.

¹ *W* not a Vowel.—As *w*, by itself, never represents a tonic, vowels.

15. *AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as *oa* in *loaf*, *ou* in *court*.

16. *A TRIPHTHONG* is the union of three vowels in a syllable; as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

17. *CONSONANTS*¹ are the letters which represent either subtonics, or atonics. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, *ng*; *th* subtonic and *fh* atonic.

18. *ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS* are letters which represent the same oral elements; thus, *q* is an alphabetic equivalent of *o* in *watch*; *ö*, of *u* in *foot*.

19. *LABIALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b*, *p*, *w*, and *wh*. *M* is a nasal labial. *F* and *v* are labio-dentals.

20. *DENTALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j*, *s*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*.

21. *LINGUALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d*, *l*, *r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual; *y*, a lingua-palatal; and *th* (*th* and *fh*), a lingua-dental.

22. *PALATALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *Ng* is a nasal palatal.

¹ *Consonant*.—The term *consonant*, meaning *sounding with*, is applied to these letters because they are rarely used in words

without having a vowel connected with them in the same syllable, although their *oral elements* may be uttered separately.

23. *COGNATES* are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *k*, of *g*, etc.

24. A *STRAIGHT LINE*, placed from side to side over a vowel, is used to mark its *first* oral element; as *āpe*, *ā*; *hē*, *ē*; *īce*, *ī*; *ōld*, *ō*; *lūte*, *ū*.

25. A *CURVED LINE* placed over a vowel is used to mark its *second* oral element; as *āt*, *ä*; *ënd*, *ë*; *īll*, *ī*; *ön*, *ö*; *ūp*, *ü*.

2. ORAL ELEMENTS.

FIRST ONE PUPIL will read a line of the Table and speak the oral element after each word, as *āle*, *ā*; *āte*, *ä*; then the class will read the same together. They will learn to utter the oral elements in due order.

I. TABLE OF TONICS.

1. <i>ā</i> , in <i>āle</i> , <i>āte</i> .	10. <i>ī</i> , in <i>īce</i> , <i>īre</i> .
2. <i>ä</i> , " <i>āt</i> , <i>āsh</i> .	11. <i>ī</i> , " <i>īll</i> , <i>īpk</i> .
3. <i>ā</i> , " <i>ārt</i> , <i>ār</i> k.	12. <i>ō</i> , " <i>ōld</i> , <i>ōre</i> .
4. <i>a</i> , " <i>all</i> , <i>tall</i> .	13. <i>ö</i> , " <i>ön</i> , <i>löt</i> .
5. <i>ā</i> , " <i>bāre</i> , <i>eāre</i> . ¹	14. <i>o</i> , " <i>dō</i> , <i>tō</i> .
6. <i>ā</i> , " <i>ant</i> , <i>ask</i> . ²	15. <i>ū</i> , " <i>lūte</i> , <i>tūbe</i> .
7. <i>ē</i> , " <i>hē</i> , <i>wē</i> .	16. <i>ū</i> , " <i>ūp</i> , <i>tūb</i> .
8. <i>ë</i> , " <i>ënd</i> , <i>ēll</i> .	17. <i>u</i> , " <i>full</i> , <i>pull</i> .
9. <i>ë</i> , " <i>err</i> , <i>hēr</i> . ³	18. <i>ou</i> , " <i>out</i> , <i>loud</i> .

¹ The Fifth Sound of A [*ā*] may easily be produced by trying to make its *first* or *alphabetic* sound with the lips placed nearly together and held firmly against the teeth.

² A, Sixth Sound [*ä*], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

³ E, Third Sound [*ë*], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

II. TABLE OF SUBTONICS.

1. <i>b</i> , in <i>bib</i> , <i>bob</i> .	9. <i>r</i> , in <i>rib</i> , <i>ear</i> .
2. <i>d</i> , " <i>did</i> , <i>dad</i> .	10. <i>th</i> , " <i>thy</i> , <i>with</i> .
3. <i>g</i> , " <i>gig</i> , <i>gag</i> .	11. <i>v</i> , " <i>vat</i> , <i>live</i> .
4. <i>j</i> , " <i>jug</i> , <i>joy</i> .	12. <i>w</i> , " <i>will</i> , <i>well</i> .
5. <i>l</i> , " <i>loll</i> , <i>lull</i> .	13. <i>y</i> , " <i>yet</i> , <i>yes</i> .
6. <i>m</i> , " <i>mam</i> , <i>mum</i> .	14. <i>z</i> , " <i>zest</i> , <i>gaze</i> .
7. <i>n</i> , " <i>net</i> , <i>nun</i> .	15. <i>zh</i> , ¹ " <i>azure</i> , <i>usual</i> .
8. <i>ng</i> , " <i>lung</i> , <i>sing</i> .	

III. TABLE OF ATONICS.

1. <i>f</i> , in <i>fail</i> , <i>fife</i> .	6. <i>t</i> , in <i>tart</i> , <i>tent</i> .
2. <i>h</i> , " <i>hill</i> , <i>hint</i> .	7. <i>th</i> , " <i>thin</i> , <i>lath</i> .
3. <i>k</i> , " <i>kill</i> , <i>kick</i> .	8. <i>ch</i> , " <i>chin</i> , <i>rich</i> .
4. <i>p</i> , " <i>pop</i> , <i>pipe</i> .	9. <i>sh</i> , " <i>shot</i> , <i>dish</i> .
5. <i>s</i> , " <i>sis</i> , <i>sense</i> .	10. <i>wh</i> , " <i>whip</i> , <i>what</i> . ²

3. COGNATES.

STUDENTS WILL PRONOUNCE distinctly the words containing atonic and subtonic cognates uttering the oral element after each word—thus *lip*, *p*; *orb*, *b*; etc. They should be reminded that cognate sounds are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, the one being an undertone, and the other a whisper.

¹ The Combination *Zh*, here employed to represent the *second* oral element of *z*, is never used in the correct spelling of any English word. Nor can this checked or muffled element be produced by the quick and consecutive utterance of the *first* sound of *s* and

the sound of *h*. It would better be represented by *z* checked [*z*].

² The Sound of *wh* may be made by blowing from the center of the mouth—first projecting and compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

TABLE OF COGNATES.

lip,	p.	orb,	h.
five,	f.	vase,	v.
white,	wh.	wise,	w.
save,	s.	zeal,	z.
shade,	sh.	azure,	zh.
charm,	ch.	join,	j.
tart,	t.	did,	d.
thing,	th.	this,	th.
kink,	k.	gig,	g.

4. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

RECITE OR READ THIS TABLE as follows: The Alphabetic Equivalents for A first power [here the student will utter the oral element four times] *ā, ā, ā, ā*, are *ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as *gain, gauge, stray, melee, great, vein, they*.

I. TONIC ELEMENTS.

For *ā, ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in *gain, gauge, stray, melee', great, vein, they*.

For *ā, ai, ua*; as in *plaid, guaranty*.

For *ā, au, e, ea, ua*; as in *haunt, sergeant, heart, guard*.

For *a, au, aw, eo, o, oa, ou*; as in *fault, hawk, George, oork, broad, bought*.

For *ā, aa, ai, ē, ea, ei*; in *Aaron, air, there, wear, heir*.

For *ē, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ī, ie*; as in *read, deep, ceil, people, key, valise, field*.

For *ē, a, ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie, u, ue*; as in *any, said, says, head, heifer, leopard, friend, bury, guess*.

For *ē, ea, ī, o, ou, ū, ue, y* ; as in *earth, girl, word, scourge, bŭrn, guerdon, myrrh*.

For *ī, ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, y, ye* ; as in *aisle, sleight, eye, die, choir, guide, buy, my, rye*.

For *ī, ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, ŷ* ; as in *captain, pretty, been, sieve, women, tortoise, busŷ, built*.

For *ō, au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow* ; as in *hautboy, beau, yeoman, sew, coal, foe, door, soul, blow*.

For *ō, a, ou, ow* ; as in *what, hough, knowledge*.

For *o, ew, oe, ōō, ou, ū, ui* ; as in *grew, shoe, spōon, soup, rŭde, fruit*.

For *ū, eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui* ; as in *beauty, feud, new, adieu, view, hue, juice*.

For *ŭ, ō, oe, oo, ou* ; as in *love, does, blood, young*.

For *u, o, ōō, ou* ; as in *wolf, book, could*.

For *ou, ow* ; as in *now*.

For *oi (ai) oy* ; as in *boy*.

II. SUBTONICS AND ATONICS.

For *f, gh, ph* ; as in *edugh, nymph*.

For *j, g* ; as in *gem, gin*.

For *k, e, ch, gh, q* ; as *eat, eōnch, lough, etiquette*.

For *s, q* ; as in *cell*.

For *t, d, th, phth* ; as in *danced, Thames, phthisie*.

For *v, f, ph* ; as in *of, Stephen*.

For *y, i* ; as in *pinion*.

For *z, c, s, x* ; as in *suffice, rose, xebec*.

For *zh, g, s* ; as in *rouge, osier*.

For *ng, n* ; as in *anger, bank*.

For *ch, t* ; as in *fustian*.

For *sh, c, ch, s, ss, t* ; as in *ocean, chaise, sure, assure, martial*.

II. SYLLABICATION.

DEFINITIONS.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, spoken by one impulse of the voice ; as *eat*, *meat* ; *arm*, *harm*, *harm-ful*, *harm-less-ly*.

2. A *MONOSYLLABLE* is a word of one syllable ; as *bird*, *tree*, *boy*, *ground*.

3. A *DISSYLLABLE* is a word of *two* syllables ; as *black-bird*, *tree-frog*, *boyish*, *groundless*.

4. A *TRISYLLABLE* is a word of *three* syllables ; as *but-ter-fly*, *po-ta-to*.

5. A *POLYSYLLABLE* is a word of *four* or more syllables ; as *cat-er-pil-lar*, *ar-tic-u-la-tion*.

6. *THE EXERCISES WHICH FOLLOW* will be read so carefully that the pupil can give the number of syllables in each word.

EXERCISES IN SYLLABLES.

1. He could utter all the elementary sounds, or oral elements, in his youth.

2. Beneficent means doing good ; benevolent, merely having a wish to do good.

3. The unseen heating rays of the sun, and of other burning and heated bodies, are called *calorific* rays.

4. A *pānegyric* is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

5. A repository or storehouse of grain after it is thrashed, is called a *grānary*.

III. ACCENT.

DEFINITIONS.

ACCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables when speaking a word. It is both *primary* and *secondary*.

Accent { *Primary*
Secondary.

2. *PRIMARY ACCENT* is the chief accent of a word ; as *PO*, in *PO-ny* ; *OA*, in *ed-u-OA-tion*.

3. *SECONDARY ACCENT* is the lesser accent given in some trisyllables and polysyllables ; as *un*, in *un-der-STAND* ; *mon*, in *mon-o-SYL-la-ble*.

4. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *heavy*, is used to show the place of *primary* accent ; ['], *light*, *secondary* accent ; as *rob'in*, *vi'o-lin'*.

5. *THE MARK OF GRAVE ACCENT* ['] is used to show that the vowel forms a separate syllable ; as, *A learned man*.

6. *IN THE EXERCISES BELOW*, tell the number of syllables in the words, the syllables which have the accent, and the kind of accent.

EXERCISES IN ACCENT.

1. Our cook has *gin'na-mon*, *mo-las'ses*, and *tap'i-o'ea*.
2. The gro'ger sold roots, *eab'bage*, and *ean'li-flow'er*.
3. My aged aunt had spruce, *gin'ger*, *sas'sa-fras*, *pep'per-mint*, *pen'ny-roy'al*, and *sar'sa-pa-ril'la*, in her root beer.

IV. WORDS.

1. DEFINITIONS.

A WORD is one or more oral elements or letters, used to represent an idēā ; as *mān*, *do*.

2. WORDS ARE DIVIDED into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

Words	{	Primitive
		Derivative
		Simple
		Compound

3. A PRIMITIVE WORD is not derived, but it is one from which other words are formed ; as *do*, *man*.

4. A DERIVATIVE WORD is formed of a primitive and one or more syllables ; as *doing*, *unmanly*, *imperfectly*.

5. A SIMPLE WORD is one that cannot be divided without destroying the sense ; as *a*, *the*, *book*.

6. A COMPOUND WORD is formed by two or more words ; as *inkstand*, *tree-frog*, *ear-ring*.

2. ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

THE ANALYSIS OF WORDS is their division into the parts of which they are formed, including their oral elements, letters, syllables, and accent. A letter which does not stand for an oral element in a word is called *silent* ; as *b* in *thumb* : *h* in *honor*.

EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS.

1. *ANALYZE MAT.*—The word *Mat* is a primitive monosyllable. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements; m ä t—mat. [Here the pupil will utter the *three* oral elements separately, and then pronounce the word.] The *first* is a modified tone; hence, a subtonic. The *second* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *third* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic.

The word *Mat*, as *written*, is represented by the letters m a t. *M* represents a subtonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the nose and the lips; hence, a nasal-labial. *A* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *T* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *d*; hence, a cognate of *d*.

2. *ANALYZE ICY.*—The word *Icy* is a derivative dissyllable, accented on its *first* syllable. It is formed from the primitive word *ice* and the vowel *y*. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements; i' s i—icy. The *first* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *second* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic. The *third* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic.

The word *Icy*, as *written*, is represented by the letters i c y. *I* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *C* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. It represents the oral element of *s*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *s*. *Y* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. It represents the *second* oral element of *i*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *i*.

3. *ANALYZE OUT-OF-DOOR.*—The word *Out-of-door* is a compound trisyllable, having secondary accent on its *first*

THE ALPHABET.

a A	j J	s S
b B	k K	t T
c C	l L	u U
d D	m M	v V
e E	n N	w W
f F	o O	x X
g G	p P	y Y
h H	q Q	z Z
i I	r R	

FIGURES.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SOUND AND FORM.

I. SOUNDS OF A.

1. A, FIRST SOUND.

āçe	āġe	āte	āpe
lāçe	eāġe	lāte	eāpe
fāçe	pāġe	fāte	erāpe
rāçe	sāġe	dāte	drāpe
grāçe	wāġe	hāte	shāpe

2. A, SECOND SOUND.

ă	băt	răn	ăș	ând
ăt	thăt	măn	hăș	lând
făt	ăn	ăx	ăm	bând
eăt	băn	wăx	jăm	hând
hăt	eăn	flăx	ălb	hăve

3. A, THIRD SOUND.

ärt	tärt	ärk	äre	älms
eärt	bär	lärk	ärm	ealm
därt	bärn	härk	färm	pälm
pärt	bärk	pärk	härm	psälm

Read and Write.

1. Ace is in face, lace, and grace. B in race is as c. Age is in cage, page, sage, wage. Ape is in cape, crape, drape, shape. Ate is in fate, date, hate, late.

2. I have a can of wax. I am at the farm. I ran for the jam. The band is of flax. The cat and the bat are fat. That man in an abb has a palm in his hand. I am late.

3. Arm, but harm him not. Be calm. Hark to the psalm! Ark is in lark, park, bark. Art is in cart, dart, part, tart. Bar is in barn.

4. A, FOURTH SOUND.

all	tall	talk	warn
fall	stall	stalk	warp
ball	wall	walk	ward
hall	small	chalk	sward
gall	salt	war	warm
eall	want	wart	swarm

5. A, FIFTH SOUND.

râre	êare	hâre	pâre
fâre	seâre	shâre	flâre
dâre	snâre	spâre	glâre

6. A, SIXTH SOUND.

ask	âft	chant	brass
task	waft	ass	grass
bask	raft	pass	dance
flask	graft	mass	lance
fast	ant	lass	glance
last	pant	elass	chance
blast	grant	glass	branch

Read and Write.

4. Warn him not to walk on
the sword. That stall is small.
I want salt, chalk, and a ball.
All call at the hall. We talk
not of war. Ants swarm on the
warm wall.

5. Rare fare is a snare. Ward
him from the flare and glare.
Spare the hare. Take care not
to stare. Give me a share of the
ware.

6. Fast and give alms in Lent.
Dare to ask the lass for a glass
flask. The class go to Mass.
Graft a branch. Glance at the
task. Bask on the grass.

II. SOUNDS OF E.

7. E, FIRST SOUND.

mē	bē	hē	hēre	thēse
wē	yē	shē	mēre	thēme

8. E, SECOND SOUND.

lēt	lēd	tēn	pēck	ēll
gēt	flēd	tēt	spēck	tēll
pēt	slēd	lēt	lēss	fēll
sēt	shēd	mēnd	blēss	bēll
yēt	mēn	bēnd	drēss	knēll
yēs	hēn	sēnd	nēxt	wēll
fēd	thēn	lēnd	sēxt	dwēll
rēd	whēn	blēnd	tēxt	swēll

9. E, THIRD SOUND.

hēr	jēr	tērse	wēre
hērd	fēr	vērse	elēr
ēr	pēr	vērge	stēr
hērb	tēr	sērge	sērve
vērb	gēr	nērve	tērce

Read and Write.

7. *He is here. She is a mere pet.
Set me be. We can tell these men.*

8. *The best men fell. At Sext
he will bless the bell. Set it swell
the knell. It is the tenth day of
Sent. The men set the tent on the
crest of a hill. The text will tell
if you err. Get an ell of her serge.
Ten clerks fled in a sled. They
were men of no nerve.*

9. *His theme is in verse. The
herd were at the verge. It is a
harsh term. She has a speck on
her dress. Fern is an herb. Do
not be pert. Set us say the psalms
of Ferce.*

III. SOUNDS OF I.

10. I, FIRST SOUND.

īce	īre	rīde	rīme
dīce	tīre	brīde	prīme
nīce	fīre	prīde	rīve
mīce	hīre	wīne	drīve
rīce	mīre	twīne	thrīve
prīce	wīre	swīne	shrīve

11. I, SECOND SOUND.

īt	īf	līd	hīp	īnk
bīt	tīff	slīd	chīp	pīnk
fīt	stīff	līp	shīp	drīnk
hīt	whīff	rīp	whīp	īlk
sīt	īll	slīp	īn	mīlk
līt	bīll	drīp	tīn	sīlk
pīt	fīll	trīp	sīn	īnch
wīt	kīll	īs	spīn	pīnch
slīt	tīll	hīs	thīn	rīft
spīt	chīll	hīm	wīnd	drīft
twīt	stīll	whīm	wīth	shrīft

Read and Write.

10. Shrive him from his sin.
Ice and pride harm all men. Rice
is from a hot clime. Ask the price
of wine. The bride will smile.
Her dress is made of white silk.
The night is chill. Light a fire.
Do not slip on the ice. Rise, it is
time to chant Prime.

11. A stiff wind will bring
the ship to land. A mere whim
led him to drink the wine. Ride
a mile and bring the whip. Drive
to the mill. This will fill the bill.
He made a short shrift. A rift
is a cleft or split. If you do ill
you will not thrive. Rive the vine.

IV. SOUNDS OF O.

12. O, FIRST SOUND.

nō	tōld	ōre	ōpe
sō	fōld	tōre	eōpe
gō	hōld	mōre	hōpe
ōld	pōle	wōre	Pōpe
sōld	stōle	rōve	rōpe
bōld	bōne	drōve	seōpe
gōld	nōne	grōve	trōpe

13. O, SECOND SOUND.

ōx	lōt	lōg	hōp	lōss
fōx	blōt	elōg	chōp	flōss
bōx	plōt	flōg	shōp	rōck
ōn	hōt	lōp	Gōd	frōck
dōn	shōt	slōp	hōd	lōck
nōt	pōt	mōth	shōd	flōck
gōt	spōt	elōth	of (ōv)	elōck

14. O, THIRD SOUND.

to	lose	two	move	whom
do	tomb	who	prove	whose

Read and Write.

12. He wore a cope of cloth-
of-gold. The flock of God is in
the fold of the Pope. This is not
a mere trope. Go, and sin no
more. Chant the psalms of None.
Whose stole is in the box.

13. Do not stop the clock.
Lock the shop, or you will lose
the floss. I am well shod. Have
you not a spot on your frock?
Hold fast to the rock. He drove
to the grove and got a log to chop.

14. Prove whose plot it is.
Two men, whom we saw, move on.
To die in grave sin is to lose God.
Place a stone at the tomb.

V. SOUNDS OF U.

15. U, FIRST SOUND.

ūse	lūte	tūbe	mūle
fūse	flūte	hūge	fūme
mūse	dūke	eūre	plūme
mūte	dūpe	pūre	spūme

16. U, SECOND SOUND.

ŭp	rŭb	lŭck	lŭng
eŭp	drŭb	eŭck	eŭng
sŭp	grŭb	plŭck	flŭng
lŭg	serŭb	bŭn	slŭng
plŭg	shrŭb	nŭn	lŭnge
slŭg	ŭs	rŭn	plŭnge
pŭn	thŭs	sŭn	rŭst
spŭn	rŭg	lŭmp	erŭst
tŭb	drŭg	eŭmp	trŭst
stŭb	shrŭg	plŭmp	thrŭst

17. U, THIRD SOUND.

buŭl	puŭl	bush	puŭt
fuŭl	puŭss	puŭsh	wolf

Read and Write.

15. The Pope's bull made the duke muse. Give the mute a sup and a crust. To be plump is to be fat, or full. A fuse is a tube used to fire off shells.

16. A clump is a mass of shrubs. Pluck a bunch of grapes. The nun will put the drug into a cup. I trust it will cure the lad. Use a brush to scrub the hall. He flung a lance at me.

17. A thrust is a hard push. Did a wolf rush at puss? I clung to a bush. Spume is froth or scum. Put full trust in God. The bull and the mule pull.

VI. OTHER SOUND.

18. OU.

out	our	found	house
bout	sour	bound	mouse
gout	hour	hound	couch
rout	flour	sound	pouch
doubt	seour	pound	south
stout	thou	mound	mouth
snout	loud	round	ounce
shout	cloud	ground	bounce
spout	proud	count	pounce
sprout	shroud	mount	founce

VII. EQUIVALENTS OF A.

19. A, FIRST SOUND.

aid	nail	paint	gay	ray
paid	rail	saint	may	pray
ail	frail	aim	say	gray
fail	rain	maim	lay	great
pail	brain	faith	clay	they

Read and Write.

18. At a bounce, a stout hound
was out of a house. He found a
mouse. See him bound round a
mound. The count has gout.
Pure faith knows no doubt. It
can rout all the proud foes of God.
They will paint a great saint on
this gray wall.

19. Eat a pound and an ounce
of trout. A cloud is in the south.
Rain may make the grain sprout.
Drain the clay land. Nail a
rail on the fence. Are the lads
at play? Aim to do the will of
God in all things. Do not fail
to pray each day.

20. A, THIRD SOUND.

äunt	häunt	läugh	heärt
taunt	gaunt	launch	hearth
jaunt	vaunt	haunch	guard
daunt	flaunt	eraunch	guä'vâ

21. A, FOURTH SOUND

ôr	ôrb	raw	fault
fôr	hörn	draw	fraud
fôrm	thörn	drawl	laudſ
nôr	law	straw	au ^h t
nôth	flaw	fawn	naught
eörn	elaw	pawn	ôught
seörn	jaw	spawn	bought
shôrt	paw	sa ^u ce	fought
hôrse	saw	ea ^u se	sought
stôrm	hawk	gauze	thought

22. A, FIFTH SOUND.

âir	fâir	pâir	thêre	beâr
lâir	hâir	châir	whêre	thêir

Read and Write.

20. Our aunt will take a jaunt.
It is the hour to sing Sands.
Guard your heart and your
thoughts. Faunt no one with his
fault. Be not proud, and do not
vaunt; for you know not when you
will fall.

21. Launch out into the deep.
The guava does not grow in the
north. An orb has the form of
a ball. We bought the haunch
of a fawn. He sought for a flaw
in the pouch. Scorn fraud, and
hate naught but sin. To sin is
to break God's law and cause pain
to the heart of our Lord.

VIII. EQUIVALENTS OF E.

23. E, FIRST SOUND.

lēa	hēar	hēat	dēed	kēy
lead	rear	peat	feed	chiēf
lean	year	see	need	priest
leap	eat	seen	deep	field
ear	neat	seek	keep	yield
fear	seat	seem	sheep	siēge

24. E, SECOND SOUND.

dēaf	rēad	thrēad	hēalth
head	dread	threat	wealth
dead	bread	death	guēst
said	spread	breast	friēnd

25. E, THIRD SOUND.

ēarn	sīr	ûrn	hûrt
learn	ġirl	tûrn	word
heard	bīrd	bûrn	work
earth	bīrch	eur	worm
search	chûrch	eur	world

Read and Write.

23. Our Lord said to Saint Peter, "Feed My sheep." His sheep are those who hear His Church, who keep His word, and do not cause Him grief. Seek the law at the mouth of His priest.

24. My deaf friend and guest is dead. If you fear sin you need not dread death. Raise the siege.

25. At the last day the earth and the world will burn, and all our works will be proved by fire. Search your deeds, and see if they are well done. Worms turn and curl in the dirt.

IX. EQUIVALENTS OF I

26. I, FIRST SOUND.

dīe	bȳ	slȳ	thȳ	tȳpe
pīe	my	sty	shy	scythe
vīe	fly	dry	sky	guīde
eȳe	ply	try	style	height

27. I, SECOND SOUND.

been	mȳth	lȳnx	sȳlph
buīld	sīeve	hȳmn	nȳmph

X. EQUIVALENTS OF O.

28. O, FIRST SOUND.

lōw	ōwn	fōe	rōam
flow	knōwn	hōe	ōat
blow	dōor	ōak	bōat
slow	floor	soak	float
show	court	loaf	toast
rōw	source	roan	roast
grow	mourn	oath	boast
growth	though	foam	hoarse

Read and Write.

26. *Why will ye die? Eye
my guide on the height. A fish
and a lamb are types of our Lord.
Try to ply a scythe. Vic with us.*

27. *Siege and sieve take i before
e. We will chant a psalm and
sing a hymn. We read of sylphs
and nymphs in myths. Build a
church where Mass may be sung
to the praise of God.*

28. *An oak is of slow growth.
Hoe corn and it will grow. Toast
and soak a dry loaf. Roan colts
roam, and eat oat grass. God is
the source of truth. Hoarse winds
blow. Show me the lynx.*

29. O, SECOND SOUND.

wad	wash	swan	watch
was	wan	what	swamp
wasp	wand	chaps	squash

30. O, THIRD SOUND.

eōo	tōo	rōod	trūe
eōol	tōol	brōod	trūth
fōol	stōol	rōom	fruit
fōod	pōol	brōom	sprūce
hōof	spōol	grōom	shōe
nōok	rōof	nōose	drew
pōor	prōof	choōse	grew
sōon	hōot	sehoōl	erew
nōon	shōot	rule	grōup
mōon	lōop	sure	erōup
eōop	slōop	rūde	you
seōop	lōom	erūde	your
drōop	blōom	prūde	youth
lōose	glōom	prūne	wound

Read and Write.

29. The wad was in the gun.
Tell the crew to watch lest they
wound the group in the swamp.
The squash is good food. Wash
a dog's chaps.

30. Your hens are in a coop.
Doves coo and brood. The groom
drew the noose. The shoe on that
hoof is too loose. The wan moon
droops. Dried plums are called
prunes. The rule is true. You
can soon see the proof. The Son
of God died for us on the road.
Choose that school for youth in
which you are sure they will be
taught this truth

XI. EQUIVALENTS OF U.

31. U, FIRST SOUND.

sūit	stew	mew	lieū	glūe
jūice	chew	news	view	feūd

32. U, SECOND SOUND.

dōth	dōes	ōnce	flood
dōve	eōme	tōuch	blōod
lōve	sōme	yōung	mōnth
glōve	wōnt	tōugh	tōngue
shōve	frōnt	rōugh	spōnge

33. U, THIRD SOUND.

wolf	hōod	eōok'y	eould
fōot	tōok	fōot'ing	would
sōot	stōok	fōot'ed	should
wōol	hōok	hōod'ed	wōm'an
lōok	shōok	stōod	wōlf'ish
bōok	rōok	wōod	gōods
eōok	brōok	wōod'en	gōod'lŷ
gōod	erōok	brōok'let	wōol'en

Read and Write.

31. A good stew would suit us. Chew the tough meat. Does puss mew? Set her lap some juice with her rough tongue.

32. We should love the young. He was wont to come with the news once a month. Could the feud end in blood? Sponge the front of the glove.

33. The flock stood by a brook. A lad shook his hook, or crook. A wolf from a wood took a lamb. A rook was in view. The cook ate a cooky. She got soot on a book. He footed his way to the front, last month. Buy woolen goods

XII. OTHER EQUIVALENTS.

34. OW AS OU.

how	now	plow	fowl	brown
row	ew	owl	howl	erown
brow	seow	growl	down	frown

35. OI AND OY (aɪ).

oil	boil	spoil	toÿ	coïn
toil	eoil	noïse	joy	join
foil	roil	voïce	boy	joint
soil	broil	choïce	coy	point

Read and Write.

34. The fowl is brown now; do not let it broil too long. They put a crown upon his brow. Break no vow and take no rash oath.

35. Sin will soil the soul and spoil all joy. My boy's choice is to plow the soil. A foil has

*no point. A voice will join the
noise. Do not soil the oil.*

Dictation Review.

[In this TEST REVIEW, pupils will read and spell the sentences orally; write them from Dictation, marking letters as below; also, omit silent letters and use for each sound the first letter of the KEY only, as in the last paragraph.]

RŌSE CLAY and NĒll Brown wĕre mātes and frĕnds. They wĕnt tō a rĕd sehool-house and rĕad the (thū) sāme bōōks. On thĕir wālk thĕre, they saw a grāy hāwk ōn a tāll stalk. They thōught thāt they ōught nōt tō fail in aught thāt wās tāught. In the elāss-rōōm, they ūse chāirs, bōōks, slātes, ĩnk, chalk, etc. Thĕir tāks āre in prōge and vĕrse. Twō yōuths lĕarn the rulēs and āre sūre, tōo, tō prōve thĕir work trūe. Girls and bōys lāugh, plāy, dānce, tālk, shout, and chānt hŷmns, in the hāll. Fōr ān hour, āt noon, ōn cōld dāys wĕ skāte, and ride ōn our slĕds.

2. The rōōd is ān ĩm'age of (ōv) our Lōrd ōn the crōss. A rōōd is the fōurth pārt of ān ā're. Mŷ āunt saw ān ānt ōn our hĕārth, bŷ a jār ōf gŷā'vā sāuce. The cōōk māy pāre sōme frūit and stew (stū) a pāir of bĕrds. The yōung wōm'an will serūb the flōor with a brūsh, and dūst the wōōl'ōn gōōds. Wĕ āte tōast frōm a lōaf ōf drŷ brĕad, rĭce, squāsh, and prŷnĕs. Brĭng a fine wire sieve frōm the mill. Mŷ dĕaf frĕnd said (sĕd) thāt hĕ cāught yōur hōrse. I saw a flōck ōf shĕep in a fiĕld ōf grāin. The mŷle āte grāss, hĕrbs, and thōrn. Our cōw, bull, and ōxen āte hāy, strāw, and cōrn. Puss mĕw, hĕng elŷck, dōvĕs cōō, owl, hōōt, and hōund, growl and bārk. The hĕrd hĕard a wōlf howl. The nŷn mādĕ hĕr lāst vōw.

3. Rōz Klā and Nĕl Broun wĕr māts and frĕnds. Thĕ wĕnt tō a rĕd skōl-hous and rĕd thū sām bŷks. On thār wāk, thĕ sĕ a grā hāk ōn a tāl stāk. Tō yōths lĕrn thū rulz and ār shōr tō prōv thār wĕrk trū. Pŷt whōt yō ĕrn in thĕ ĕrn. Yōr ānt saw ān ānt in thū gŷā'vā sā. Mĭ dĕf frĕnd drōv a flōk ōv hĕp out ōv our grān.

PHONETIC KEY.

I. TONICS.

1. ā, or ē; aș, āle, veil: 2. ă; aș, făt: 3. â; aș, ârt:
4. a, or ô; aș, all, eörn: 5. â, or ê; aș, eâre, thêre:
6. â; aș, âsk: 7. ĕ, or ĭ; aș, wē, pique: 8. ě; aș, ěll:
9. ě, ĭ, or ŭ; aș, hēr, sīr, bŭr: 10. ĭ, aș, ĭce: 11. ĭ; aș,
ill: 12. ō; aș, ōld: 13. ǫ, or ą; aș, ǫn, whǫt: 14. ǫ,
ōō, or ȳ; aș, dǫ, fōōl, rŭle: 15. ū; aș, mŭle: 16. ũ, or
ò; aș, ũp, sôn: 17. ȳ, ȳ, or ȳō; aș, bŭll, wŭlf, wŭol:
18. Ou, ou, or ow; aș, Out, lout, owl.

II. SUBTONICS.

1. b; aș, bib: 2. d; aș, did: 3. ġ; aș, ġiġ: 4. j, or
ġ; aș, jiġ, ġem: 5. l; aș, lull: 6. m; aș, mum: 7. n;
aș, nun: 8. ŋ, or ng; aș, link, sing: 9. r; aș, rare:
10. Th, or th; aș, That, thĭth'er: 11. v; aș, valve:
12. w; aș, wiġ: 13. y; aș, yet: 14. z, or s; as, zine, is:
15. z, or zh, aș, āzure: x for ġz; aș, ex āet'.

III. ATONICS.

1. f; aș, fife: 2. h; aș, hit: 3. k, or e; aș, kink,
eat: 4. p; aș, pop: 5. s, or ç; aș, siss, çity: 6. t; as,
tart: 7. Th, or th; aș, Thin, pith: 8. Ch, or ch; aș,
Chin, rich: 9. Sh, sh, or çh; aș, Shot, ash, çhaise:
10. Wh, or wh; aș, White, whip.—*Italics*, silent; aș,
often (ôf'n).

PART II

1. THE HOUSEHOLD.

1.	fā'ther	daugh'ter	göd'fä'ther
són	móth'er	bréth'ren	göd'móth'er
wife	pár'ent	kĩnş'man	stép'fä'ther
äunt	bróth'er	kĩn'dred	stép'móth'er
niēce	něph'ew	kĩnş'fōlk	stép'daught'er
spouse	eoũş'in	gränd'són	gränd'fä'ther
ũn'ele	hũş'band	hălf'sis'ter	gränd'móth'er
sís'ter	spõn'sors	hălf'broth'er	gränd'daugh'ter

2. OTHER WORDS.

2.	bābe	lā'dy	wom'an	house'hold
kĩn	māid	bā'by	wom en	fām'i ly
lād	dāme	bāk'er	(wĩm'en)	vĩş'it or
bōy	eōok	mā'tron	bũt'ler	rěl'a tive
mān	child	māid'en	stew'ard	do mēs'tie
měn	nũrse	wăit'er	mar riage	băch'e lor
gĩrl	youth	wăit'ress	(măr'rij)	gěn'tle man
lāss	văl'et	mĩs'tress	chĩl'dren	gõv'ern ess
hělp	ĩn'fant	sěrv'ant	house'wife	ĩm pėd'i ment

3. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I	hē	yē	our	thou	ĩt	they
mē	shē	yqu	ours	thēe	ĩts	thēm
wē	hēr	yqur	mỹ	thỹ	hĩş	thēir
ūs	hĩm	yqurs	mĩne	thĩne	hěrs	thēirs

II. BODY AND ORGANS.

1. HEAD AND NECK.

4.	face	brāin	pāl'ate	ī'ris
eye	hāir	seālp	lār'ynx	pū'pil
ear	head	skūll	phār'ynx	eýe'lid
lip	neck	chēek	tēm'ple	eýe'lāsh
jaw	brow	vōlge	nōs'tril	eýe'ball
gūm	mouth	bēard	fōre'hēad	eýe'brow
chin	tooth	thrōat	wīnd'pipe	eōr'ne ā
nōse	tōngue	mō'larş	wēa'sand	rēt'i nā

2. TRUNK AND WAIST.

5.	side	lōin	sīn'ew	āu'ri ele
rib	front	spīne	tēn'don	vēn'tri ele
hip	flesh	trūnk	thō'rax	elāv'i ele
skin	wāist	blōod	stóm'aeh	ār'ter ý
pōre	chest	glānd	bow'elş	ab dō'men
bōne	breast	nērvē	mār'rōw	in tēs'tīne
vein	heart	fī'ber	bāck'bōne	eār'ti lāge
back	lungs	mūs'cle	ēn'trailş	dī'a phragm.

3. THE LIMBS.

6.	heel	hānd	ēl'bōw	tār'sus
lēg	sōle	pālm	an'kle	eār'pus
ārm	eālf	bāll	īn'step	shōul'der
tōe	shīn	thūmb	sōck'et	mēm'brāne
nāil	limb	wrist	knūck'le	knēe'pan
fist	knēe	pūlse	grīs'tle	knēe'joint
foōt	shānk	fīn'ger	ārm'pit	mēt'a eār'pus
fēet	thigh	īn'dex	fōre'arm	mēt'a tār'sus

III. FOOD AND DRINK.

1. ANIMAL FOOD.

7.	bird	game	liv'er	müt'ton
egg	fowl	tripe	hón'eý	sfr'loin
hám	mēat	steāk	bā'eon	eūs'tard
lōin	eúrd	flēsh	eút'let	squ'sage
vēal	chōp	souse	hās'let	sār'dīne
yēlk	pōrk	erēam	rāsh'er	chow'der
fish	hāsh	chēese	ōys'ter	bēef'steāk
bēef	lām	būt'ter	chick'en	ān'i mal

2. VEGETABLE FOOD.

8.	māize	tūr'nip	let tuce	po tā'to
riçe	whēat	bār'ley	(lēt'tis)	to mā'to
eōrn	pēach	eār'rot	eāb'bage	qēl'e rý
pēas	bēan	ēn'dīve	pārs'ley	sāl'si fy
fruit	squash	pārs'nip	pūmp'kin	eū'eum ber

9.	lēek	on ion	trēa'ele	nas tūr'tium
rýe	ōats	(ūn'yun)	ōat'meal	mūsk'mēl'on
būn	flour	bīs'euít	pēp'per	vēg'et a ble
rōll	grāin	sug ar	krūl'ler	ru'ta-bā'gā
nūts	erēss	(shūg'ar)	ghēr'kin	wā'ter-mēl'on

10.	prune	mēl'on	pud'ding	būck'wheat
pear	grāpe	rād'ish	pān'eake	blanc mange
mēal	dōugh	wā'fle	erāck'er	(blō mōnj')
plūm	eā'per	rhū'bārb	ēgg'plant	ār'ti choke
mūsh	wā'fer	spin ach	dōugh'nut	hōrse'-rād'ish
spīce	guā'vā	(spīn'ej)	dūmp'ling	ōys'ter-plant
hērb	mān'go	eātch'up	mūsh'rōom	as pār'a gus
brēad	mūf'fin	mūstard	sour'krout	egu'li flow'er

3. OTHER WORDS.

11.	drīnk	sīr'up	liq uor	rā'tion
āle	jūice	grā'vŷ	(līk'ūr)	ēat'a ble
tēa	sauce	eō'eōa	pās'try	pō'ta ble
bēer	erūmb	eōf'fee	vī'andŷ	āl'i ment
squp	dī'et	wā'ter	mōr'sel	bēv'er age
wīne	jēl'lŷ	shēr'bet	pōt'tage	chōe'o late
brōfh	grū'el	sānd'wich	swīch'el	lēm'on ade'
12.	fāre	lōaveŷ	pīck'le	sūp'per
pie	eāke	eōurse	dīn'ner	pōr'ridge
salt	stew	sāl'ad	ra gōut'	brēak'fast
lōaf	tōast	qī'der	deŷ ŷert'	vīn'e gar
tārt	pāste	re pāst'	vīct'ualŷ	re frēsh'ment
dīsh	erūst	ban quet	lunch eon	nū'tri ment
food	lūnch	(bānk'wet)	(lūnch'un)	noūr'ish ment

Dictation Review.

[These REVIEWS are not exhaustive, but mainly suggestive of forms and modes of construction to be employed daily by teachers and pupils.]

SISTER and I love mamma. A babe is an infant, or young child. I may say *it* and *its* of a baby, though a boy or girl; as, *It* is like *its* papa. Our uncle and aunt are husband and wife. Their children are our cousins. A nephew is a son, and a niece a daughter, of one's brother or sister. In our household are parents, children, and servants. Father is master. Mother is matron, housewife, or mistress of the family. The domestics are men, women, youth, and maidens. Sponsors in baptism are godfather and godmother. They contract a spiritual kinship with their godchild and its parents which is an impediment to marriage.

II. My *body* has members, limbs, or parts. The parts of the head and neck are face, hair, scalp, skull, brain, etc. Parts of the trunk and waist are breast, chest, lungs, stomach, abdomen, etc. The

limbs and their parts are arm, elbow, hand, palm, fist, finger, knuckle, thumb, nail, etc. An artery is one of the tubes which bear the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, and the veins return it. A tendon is a cord or bundle of fibers which gives motion from a muscle to a bone. With my limbs I hold, jerk, stir, walk, kneel, stamp, etc. The instep is the front of the *tarsus*. The eight small bones of the wrist are called the *carpus*.

III. Bread is made of the flour or meal of grain. Pastry is pies, tarts, cake, and the like, made in part of paste, or dough. Animal food is a part of our victuals, viands, diet, or fare. Meat is flesh, fish, vegetables, and all things eaten for nutriment, or nourishment. Use water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sherbet, lemonade, or switchel, for a potable, beverage, or drink. A butler keeps cider, ale, beer, wine, and other liquors. A ragout is a stew, or hash. Game is wild meats for food. I like a mutton-chop, a leg of lamb, a loin of veal, a sirloin beefsteak, pork ham, a rasher of bacon, sausage, haslet, tripe, liver, souse, etc. We eat curd, cheese, cream, butter, etc. In our garden we have corn, peas, beans, onions, lettuce, carrots, squashes, celery, parsley, tomatoes, fruit, etc. In our fields we raise wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, ruta-bagas, etc.

IV. OUR CLOTHING.

1. THE BODY.

13.	bält	flounce	a pron	pe lisse
skirt	kilt	tū'nie	(ä'pūrn)	(pe lēs')
stōle	vēst	tāl'mā	mān'tle	qhe mise
elōak	eōat	jēr'kin	doūb'let	(she mēz')
frōck	rōbe	kīr'tle	sūr'eōat	wrāp'per
shawl	eāpe	gīrd'le	sūr tqut'	bāl'dric
wēeds	gown	dūst'er	eās'sock	wāist'eōat
blouse	sāsh	bōd'yce	spēn'ger	wāist'band
bāsque	shīrt	eōr'set	sūr'plīce	man tīl'lā

2. HEAD AND NECK.

14.	hăt	ea lăsh'	hěl'met	műf'fler
seărf	eăp	era văt'	per uke	nīght'-eap
stöck	wīg	ca poch	(pěr'qk)	skűll'-eap
tīp'pet	veil	(ka pqtsh')	eöck äde'	hěad'-dress
eöl'lar	hööd	chap eau	něck'tie	pěr'i wīg
bön'net	măsk	(shăp'o)	něck'lace	döm'i no
tăr'ban	rűff	van dýke'	něck'elöth	něck'er chief

3. THE LIMBS.

15.	bööt	găi'ter	slīp'per	breech es
glöve	shqe	bűs'kin	lěg'gīnş	(brīch'ez)
tīghts	hōşe	săn'dal	găunt'let	wrist'band
slēeve	söck	bööt ee'	draw'ers	ö'ver allş
smallş	elöğş	mīt'ten	stöck'ing	möe'ea sin
grēaveş	műff	brö'gan	trou'sers	pan'ta löönş'

4. MATERIAL AND TRIMMING.

16.	līst	pöp'lin	eăn'vas	bűck'ram
frīll	fělt	ědg'ing	dăm'ask	bröad'elöth
plăid	lăqe	eöt'ton	wööl'en	al păe'ă
prīnt	tăpe	eăm'let	băt'ting	eăl'i eo
plűsh	jeăn	műş'lin	tīck'ing	săt'i nět'
băize	yărn	eăs'tor	worst'ed	mo röe'eo
brăid	wööl	běa'ver	eăm'brie	eăs'si mēre
erăpe	lăwn	rűb'ber	gīng'hām	eăs si nětte'
17.	līnt	līn'en	mo rēen'	lēath'er
elöth	sīlk	săt'in	rat tēen'	kīp'-skin
twill	flăx	wīg'an	nan kēen'	eow'hīde
twēed	gīmp	tăr'tan	bro eăde'	eăl'f'-skin
sěrge	höök	tăs'sel	gal löön'	bűck'skin

chintz	gauze	rūf'fle	ean tōon'	lūs'tring
fringe	elōthş	līn'sey	shal lōon'	sēl'vedge
thread	vēl'vet	būt'ton	sāck'elōth	trim'mings

5. OTHER WORDS.

18.	lāp	elōthş	bēd'ding	vēst'ment
warp	plŷ	la pēl'	blānk'et	wārd'robe
plait	hēm	at tīre'	bōl'ster	kēr'chief
style	tūck	hāb'it	eūr'tain	pāčh'work
skein	gōre	ār'ras	eōm'fort	pār'a sol
spool	wēlt	pīl'lōw	elōth'ing	um brēl'lā
sheet	gēar	pōck'et	vēst'ure	hand ker chief
shred	sēam	gūs'set	rāi'ment	(hānk'er chief)
dress	wōof	līn'ens	gār'ment	tāib'et-elōth

V. THE HOUSE.

1. MATERIAL AND PARTS.

19.	lā'vā	pīl'lar	pān'try	qēil'ing
wall	i ron	qēl'lar	tīm'ber	rāil'ing
base	(i'ūrn)	elōş'et	mōr'tar	plās'ter
sand	āt'tie	pār'lor	qēm'ent	eōr'nīqe
door	gā'ble	gār'ret	mān'tel	lāun'dry
band	pūt'ty	rāft'er	mār'ble	brāck'et
arch	stō'ry	gīrd'er	wīn'dōw	grān'ite
lime	ēn'try	stūe'eo	eōl'umn	chīm'ney
20.	stēps	kīčh'en	ēn'trance	fire'place
ridge	spout	drēss'er	stāir'wāy	bāth'rōom
floor	eōurt	pās'sage	stāir'eāse	thrēsh'old
paint	brāqe	mōld'ing	ridge'pōle	pī āz'zā

stōne	ēaves	chām'ber	kēy'-stōne	ve rān'dā
plānk	pōrch	cup board	lime'stōne	par tī'tion
trūss	house	(kūb'ūrd)	frēe'stōne	a pārt'ment
shāft	frāme	mōp'bōard	sānd'stōne	pro jēe'tion

21.	tīn	brīck	pōr'ti eo	foun dā'tion
/hōme	tīe	stāirs	bāl'eo ny	bēd'chām'ber
bēam	hāl	thātch	gāl'ler y	mū'sie-rōom
rōom	lāth	plīnth	pōr'phy ry	sīt'ting-rōom
wōod	rōof	heārth	bāl'us ter	bīll'iard-rōom
jōist	stūd	bōards	bāl'us trāde	re qēp'tion-rōom
slāte	pōst	eān'o py	vēs'ti bule	eān'ti lēv'er
vault	trāp	lī'bra ry	dīn'ing-rōom	ōr'a to ry

2. DOOR AND WINDOW.

22.	kēy	pāne	pān'el	dōor'-stōp
glāss	sīll	hāsp	tēn'on	dōor'-plāte
shāde	rāil	knōb	līn'tel	es cutch eon
serew	bōlt	jāmō	pul'ley	(es kūch'un)
(skrō)	lōck	stile	knōck'er	wīn'dōw-blind
sprīng	būtt	lātch	mōr'tise	wīn'dōw-frame
blīnds	eōrd	hīnge	shūt'ter	bāy'-wīn'dōw
weights	sāsh	eātch	dōor'wāy	dōr'mer-wīn'dōw

3. CELLAR AND LAUNDRY.

23.	mōp	pōk'er	wāsh'er	fire'-plāce
wāsh	kēg	līt'ter	wrīng'er	chār'eōal
shēlf	eōal	bōt'tle	fūr'nāce	shāv'ings
vault	pēat	bōil'er	eōb'webš	bāse'ment
rōots	dūst	blū'ing	wāsh'tub	kīn'dlings
stārch	eōke	bō'rax	sōap'sūds	wāsh'-bōard

24.	sāfe	sift'er	seūt'tle	flat-i ron
sōak	sōap	hēat'er	eōal'-bin	(flāt'-i'ūrn)
pūmp	tūbş	āsh'-pit	qīs'tern	gās'-mē'ter
prime	fū'el	fir'kin	flūt'ing	elōthes'-pin
drāin	dri'er	bār'rel	qīn'derş	elōthes'-line
brūsh	qī'der	shōv'al	rūb'bish	elōthes'-hōrse
brōom	āsh'es	būck'et	sōak'ing	elōthes'press
sō'dā	bōx'es	hātch'et	wāsh'ing	flūt'ing-ma qhīne

4. KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.

25.	shēlves	sil'ver	skil'let	sīde'bōard
chēst	tā'ble	kēt'tle	pītch'er	knīfe'-rest
erqse	bā'sin	tīn'der	plāt'ter	u tēn'silş
erāne	erq'et	bēat'er	tōast'er	eān'is ter
knīves	bāk'er	tēa'pot	brōll'er	eōl'an der
spōons	pār'er	sērv'er	gřid'dle	frȳ'ing-pan

26.	trāy	şau'qer	stew pan	erōck'er ȳ
gōng	pīpe	tēa'-ūrn	(stū'pan)	and i ron
knīfe	dīsh	tēa'-eup	skim'mer	(ānd'i ūrn)
stēel	şlqk	gřāt'er	strāin'er	gřid'i ron
stōve	ōv'en	spī'der	tēa'spōon	tēa'-kēt'tle
tōngş	lā'dle	frȳ'ing	spīqe'-box	eōf'fee-pot
elōck	gōb'let	dīp'per	şauqe'pan	eōf'fee-mill
sīeve	fūn'nel	dāmp'er	dīsh'elōfh	şalt'-qel'lar

27.	jār	bās'ket	tīn'wāre	nāp'kin-ring
bōwl	jūğ	şāl'ver	tūm'bler	nūt'-erāck'er
fōrk	eūp	eāst'er	bel lows	eōrn'-pōp'per
plāte	eān	nāp'kin	(bēl'lus)	tā'ble-elōfh
gřāte	pān	tū rēen'	dūst'pan	tā'ble-spōon
rānge	pāil	mē'nū'	drēdg'er	tā'ble-līn'en
flāsk	flūę	drūğ'get	ōil'elōfh	tā'ble-eōv'er

5. HALL AND FIRST-FLOOR.

28.	măt	stät'ue	quar tět'	ôr'na ment
châir	rûg	eăr'pet	înk'stand	mû'sie-box
stănd	lăy	mîr'ror	böök'-eăse	mû'sie-stand
nîche	bêll	pict ure	vi'o lîn'	êa'sy'-châir
waltz	răck	(pîkt'yur)	pör'trait	eărd'-băs'ket
(wăltz)	eăse	eush'ion	lî'bra ry	pă'per-knife
mărch	văse	hăs'sock	ôt'to man	pă'per-weight
29.	hărp	trî'ô	serăp'er	writ'ing-desk
hým	sông	mû'sie	măt'ting	röck'ing-châir
stööl	büst	ôr'gan	whăt'-not	es ori toire
fîfte	lămp	guî tăr'	knöök'er	(es'krî twar')
chânt	tî'dy	fîd'dle	work'-box	lam bre quin
psălm	sô'fă	pî ä'no	bêll'-pull	(lăm'ber kin)
lounge	sô'lô	ét a gère	păint'ing	me lô'de on
serēen	du ôt'	(et'a zhăr')	stăir'-rod	sêe're ta ry

6. OTHER ROOMS.

30.	dîge	chărm	draughts	bill iards
băths	băth	bröoch	drăw'er	(bîl'yărdz)
eărdş	măge	sprēad	thîm'ble	wăsh'-stand
chēss	eômô	tôl'let	bou doir	whăle'bône
wătch	quîlt	sew ing	(bô'dwăr)	fîesh'-brûsh
guărd	fîöss	(sô'ing)	bêd'rööm	elôthes'-höök
31.	pîn	ră'zor	bêd'stead	elôthes'-brush
twîst	böx	nêe'dle	bîrd'-eăge	tôl'let-set
twîne	wăx	böd'kin	bööt'-jack	eoun'ter-pane
strôp	eñe	bu reau	măt'tress	drēss'ing-ease
whîsk	tîll	(bû'ro)	scîş'sorş	drēss'ing-rööm
brûsh	rîng	shût'tle	chêck'erş	drēss'ing-gown
couch	erîb	trîpk'et	hăir'-brush	sew'ing-ma çhîne'

VI. GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

1. LAWN AND GARDEN.

32.	jěts	rōad	trěl'lis	bôr'ders
trées	wěll	eŭrb	flow'ers	side'walk
shāde	sīte	běds	flāg'ging	eŭrb'-stōne
pāths	vāse	pūmp	erōss'ing	ōr'chard
vīnes	lāwn	fēnce	fount'ain	fruit'-tree
spāde	bārs	drive	wīnd'lass	wall'-fruit
grāss	yārd	strēet	bārn'yārd	shāde'-tree
33.	hōe	āl'ley	set tēe'	elōthes'-pōst
sprīng	wāy	ār'bor	gūt'ter	wā'ter-drāin
trough	eāt	shād'y	gār'den	grāp'er y
(traf)	dōg	bow'er	tēr'race	flow'er age
splāsh	lāne	mōw'er	ārm'-chāir	lāwn'-mōw'er
plānts	pāth	rōll'er	qēss'-pōol	bôr'der ing
shrūbs	gāte	sīck'le	sprīnk'ler	wheel'bar rōw
grounds	rāke	shōv'el	sprīnk'ling	hītch'ing-pōst

2. BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

34.	hāy	āx'le	snāf'fle	breech ing
spōke	eow	pō'n'y	eōm'pōst	(brīch'ing)
wheel	bōlt	būg'g'y	fēed'-box	chēck'-reins
straw	lāsh	eol'lar	līnch'pin	stall'-guārd
hāmes	sīnk	brī'dle	hou's'ing	brēast'-plāte
35.	bīt	shēd	shām'm'y	grān'a r'y
sleigh	bīn	vāne	ma nūre'	phā'e tōn
(slā)	gīg	stall	hāy'-mow	sūr'qin'gle
chāise	tūg	gīrth	hāy'-lōft	mār'tin gal
sponge	hūb	trāce	hāy'-rack	eŭr'ry-eōmō
wrench	tīre	reins	vē'hī ele	sād'dle-elōth

36.	tănk	săd'dle	rîd'ing	blînk'erş
străp	ôats	stă'ble	erûp'per	blind'erş
chăin	whîp	eût'ter	hăr'ness	pîrch'fôrk
grăin	nôôse	hăl'ter	pîg'eônş	ear'riage
rôost	rôpe	bûck'le	chîck'enş	feed'-dôor
pêrch	hênş	dăsh'er	hen'-house	head'stall
nêsts	eörn	sôck'et	stir rup	meas ures
hôrse	bărn	pôm'mel	(stûr'rup)	(mêzh'yurz)

Dictation Review.

[Pupils should READ ORALLY, before writing from Dictation, that the Review may test both the Pronunciation and the Spelling.]

MAN'S body needs *CLOTHING*, or dress. Men and boys have a coat and surtout; a jerkin, doublet, waistcoat, or vest; a shirt, etc. A blouse is common in France. Scots wear kilts. Men and women wear a frock, robe, belt, sash, skirt, apron, talma, spencer, duster, baldric, wrapper, and mantle. Women wear a basque, bodice or corset, a mantilla, chemise, pelisse, etc. Use for the head a hat, cap, bonnet, turban, head-dress, chapeau, hood, veil, wig, periwig, cockade, nightcap, etc. Dress the neck with a scarf, ruff, tippet, collar, cravat, muffler, necklace, neckerchief, etc. Wear on the arms and hands gloves, sleeves, mittens, gauntlets, wristbands, a muff, etc. Use for the legs and feet tights, smalls, boots, shoes, hose, clogs, trousers, pantaloons, breeches, overalls, leggings, moccasins, slippers, etc. Clothing is made of silk, wool, flax, cotton, leather, rubber, etc. Camlet is a stuff made of hair, of hair and silk, or of wool and thread. Damask is made of silk, or of silk with flax, cotton, or wool. *Linen* means cambric, sheeting, towels, table-cloths, etc., and the under part of dress. Satin, brocade, lustring, etc., are of silk. Prints or calico, muslin, gingham, ticking, jean, chintz, cantoon, wigan, and batting are cotton. Broadcloth, cassimere, castor, beaver, baize, serge, tartan, moreen, ratteen, and shalloon, are woollen. Cassinette, nankeen, satinnet, and tweed are of cotton and wool. Poplin is of silk and worsted; alpaca, wool with silk or cotton; canvas

hemp or flax ; buckram, linen : gauze, silk or linen ; thibet-cloth, of hair or wool ; and linsey, of linen and wool. Gimp, tassels, fringe, ruffles, galloon, etc., are trimmings. A pillow, bolster, blanket, comfort, etc., are bedding. A curtain, and a parasol, or small umbrella, shade the face. Clothes are also called attire, habit, raiment, wardrobe, and vesture or vestment.

V. Sand, lime, iron, stone, brick, marble, granite, paint, wood, tin, hair, cement, putty, etc. are *MATERIALS FOR A HOUSE*. Its parts are a foundation, walls, underpinning, frame, floors, roof, rooms, doors, windows, etc. It may have a portico, a veranda, or a stoop, a vestibule, reception-room, sitting-room, dining-room, oratory, library, music-room, parlor, billiard-room, bath-room, bedchambers, closets, cellar, garret, etc. ; a balcony, brackets, a canopy, etc. With a door and window are screws, bolts, weights, blinds, shades, hinges, butts, shutters, glass, pulleys, a knob, door-plate, escutcheon, latch, catch, panel, lintel, tenon, mortise, jamb, stile, etc. In the cellar are roots, dust, litter, shavings, kindlings, peat, coke, coal, a scuttle, a furnace, a sifter, fuel, a hatchet, a shovel, poker, coal-bin, cinders, etc. In the laundry are starch, bluing, wash-tubs, wash-boards, soap-suds, clothes-pins, flat-irons, a clothes-line, clothes-horse, clothes-press, drier, boiler, washer, wringer, fluting-machine, etc. The utensils of the kitchen are kettles, pails, pans, spoons, knives, bowls, griddles, a tray, sieve, colander, skillet, canister, bellows, oven, broiler, toaster, dredger, corn-popper, etc. In the dining-room are a sideboard ; a silver pitcher ; a salver, waiter, or server ; a caster and cruets ; a bell and a gong ; goblets, saucers, tea-cups, plates, tureens, etc. In our first-floor rooms are carpets, rugs, lambrequins, ottomans, sofas, hassocks, easy-chairs, cushions, mirrors, busts, an *étagère*, a statue in a niche, paintings, screens, and rare ornaments. In the library are matting, pictures, book-cases, a what-not, books, paper-weights, a paper-knife, an ink-stand, a lounge, a tidy, and an *escritoire*, secretary, or writing-desk. In the music-room are an organ, a piano, flute, harp, guitar, melodeon, music-box, and a violin, or fiddle. On the music-stand are a march, hymn, psalm, song, solo, duet, trio, and quartet, in sheets. In the oratory are a crucifix, holy water stoup, statues of our Lady and St. Joseph, pictures of our patron Saints, and prayer-books.

VI. Fine GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS add to the joy of home. By the lawn are a terrace, a street or road, a sidewalk, flagging, curb-stones, crossings, a fence and gate, bars, and shade-trees. On the lawn are trees, paths, drives, arm-chairs, settees, a fountain, a basin, jets, shrubs, etc. In the garden are beds, plants, borders, borderings, a bower or arbor, a grapery, fruit-trees, wall-fruit, flowerage, etc. We use on the grounds a hoe, spade, shovel, roller, sprinkler, lawn-mower, sickle, rake, etc. On fit sites are a barn, shed, etc. We keep a dog, cat, cow, pony, horse, hens and chickens, pigeons, etc. In the hen-house are nests, perches or roosts, etc. The barn has a sink, tank, hay-loft, vane, etc. In the stable are stalls, stall-guards, hay-racks, feed-doors, feed-boxes, robes, halters, brushes, curry-combs, straw, etc. In the barn-yard and shed are a well, pump, trough, cess-pool, windlass, and manure, compost, etc. In the harness-room are hooks, shelves, saddles, whips, etc. The parts of a harness are a collar, breeching, headstall, and hames, blinkers or blinders, tugs or traces, lines, etc. I use a sleigh, cutter, chaise, buggy, phaeton, and other vehicles. The parts of a saddle are a pommel, a crupper, a housing or saddle-cloth, a surcingle or girth, and straps, stirrups, buckles, etc. The parts of a carriage are wheels, spokes, hubs, tires, axles, linch-pins, washers, a dasher, socket, etc. My pony bridle has a snaffle, or slim bit having a joint, reins, and a martingal. Fill the granary with oats, corn, and other grain. Buy a sponge, shammy, wrench, and pitchfork.

VII. LIFE, MIND, TRAINING, ETC.

1. TERMS USED.

37.	âge	mîght	thôught	dî rée'tion
bîrth	lîfe	brâin	strêngth	at tén'tion
dêath	lôve	spîne	mêr'it	re tén'tion
trûth	hêed	trânçe	spîr'it	re flêe'tion
yûth	eâre	eôrpse	mêr'cy	per çêp'tion
grôwth	wîll	wârmtth	fi'nîte	ree'og nî'tion

hēalth	tīme	phlegm	vis ion	ree'ol lēe'tion
brēath	sōul	(flēm)	(vīzh'un)	ap'pli eā'tion
38.	tērm	līm'it	stū'd'y	vī tāl'i t'y
g'hōst	word	bē'ing	nō'tice	ob līv'i on
bound	mind	ōr'der	re gārd'	spīr'it u al
nērvē	thīnk	pow'er	wiṣ'dōm	im prēs'sion
prīme	tēach	pōn'der	mēm'o ry	ad vērt'ençe
sēnsē	lēarn	hōn'or	īn'fi nīte	re mēm'brançe
swōōn	flēsh	ār'dor	sēn'si ble	eon sīd'er ā'tion
drēam	fōrçe	fēr'vor	ex īst'ençe	in vēs'ti gā'tion

2. SCHOOLS.

39.	eōm'mon	mēd'ie al	eom mēr'cial
hīgh	eol'lege	īn'sti tute	ū'ni vēr'si ty
ūn'ion	dīs'triet	elās'sie al	pre pār'a to r'y
se lēet'	grām'mar	sēe'ond a ry	re fōrm'a to r'y
mōd'ēl	bōard'ing	dī vīn'i ty	āg'ri eūlt'ūr al
pūb'lie	l'y cē'um	a eād'e my	in'ter mē'di ate
pār'ish	a s'y'lum	ae'a dēm'ie	eon sōl'i dā'ted
grād'ed	fām'i ly	sci'en tīf'ie	g'y'm nā'ṣi um
prī'vate	chār'i'ty	sēm'i na r'y	pōl'y tēeh'nie
nōr'mal	prī'ma ry	pa rō'ehi al	kīn'der'gār ten

3. IN SCHOOLS.

40.	wēek	fēl'lōw	whīs'per	dī rēct'or
slāte	wānd	stū'dent	sēs'sion	mīn'er alṣ
quill	ōr'gan	sehōl'ar	lāugh'ter	ehēm'ie alṣ
quīre	pā'per	lēarn'er	frēsh'man	prīn'qi pal
stōōl	eōl'orṣ	pōīnt'er	gōwnṣ'man	as sīst'ant
bīrch	fēr'ule	tēach'er	elāss'-māte	mōn'i tor
glōbe	rat tān'	mās'ter	elāss'-rōōm	mōn'i tress

41.	pén'çil	de grée'	pí á'no	pro fées'or
eláss	eráy'on	trust ée'	ór're rý	pre çép'tor
chạ/k	rúb'ber	sée'tion	áb'a eus	pre çép'tress
chårt	măġ'net	sătch'el	lěx'i eon	in strűet'or
elock	erėd'it	fös'silş	eab'in et	eon tröl'ler
prize	lės'son	eön'duet	sehool'-māte	eom mīt'tee
shēet	jūn'ior	ăb'sençe	sehool'-room	ėd'u eā'tor
mónth	sēn'ior	ăir'-pump	blăck'bōard	pėd'a gōġue

42.	sēat	re pōrt'	o rā'tion	at tēnd'ançe
mārks	dēsk	těxt'-book	dī plō'mā	pūnet'u al
ġrāde	eārd	bōok'-eāse	jān'i tor	pro mō'tion
dūnçe	rānk	īnk'horn	de mēr'it	sōph'o mōre
bēnch	bōok	īnk'stand	de eō'rum	dis'çi plīne
fōrmş	tērm	prēs'ençe	be hāv'ior	de pōrt'ment
sehool	rēam	plăt'form	făe'ul ty	mī'ero seōpe

43.	īnk	prāy'ing	rġg'u lar	ġōv'ern ment
fā'ther	pēn	sīng'ing	ġrād'u ate	sehōl'ar ship
bróth'er	dāy	rēad'ing	lī'bra ry	ăp'pa rā'tus
sīs'ter	măp	writ'ing	rġg'is ter	qēr tīf'i eate
pū'pil	bīll	spēll'ing	eāt'a lōġue	dis tīne'tion
tū'tor	bēll	lēarn'ing	ġăz'et tēet'	dīe'tion a ry
mēd'al	rōll	tēach'ing	di vis ion	qý'elo pē'di á
mōt'to	rūle	drăw'ing	(dī vīzh'un)	plān'et á'ri ūm

4. REST, GAMES, ETC.

44.	tăġ	hock'ey	la crōsse'	prīş'on-bāse
ġāmeş	fūn	tēn'nis	fōot'-ball	băt'tle-dōor
quōīts	rēst	wīck'et	bāse'-ball	shūt'tle-eock
frōl'ie	plāy	erīck'et	lēap'-frōġ	dis mis sion
re çēs's'	nōīşe	cro quet	hōp'-seōtch	(dīs mīsh'ŭn)
ġrăç'eq	spōrt	(kro kă')	hōl'i dāy	īn'ter mīs'sion

VIII. WORDS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

1. ADJECTIVES.

45.	ill	ärt'ful	wāy'ward	eõn'se quẽn'tial
brāve	fit	jõy'ful	grāce'ful	con sci en tious
chāste	thīn	ūse'ful	awk'ward	(kõn'shī ãn'shūs)
strānge	sīck	brũ'tal	spright'ly	o'pen-heārt'ed
lithe	fine	frũ'gal	eau'tious	dõm'i nẽn'ing
blithe	hāle	vũl'gar	fright'ful	eõn'de scẽnd'ing
46.	õld	tẽn'der	bẽard'less	dīs'a grẽe'a ble
brisk	bõld	sũl'len	elown'ish	un rẽa'son a ble
striet	eõld	sõl'emn	glād'some	ĩn' eon sīd'er ate
strõng	slõw	gẽn'tle	eõn'stant	in dõm'i ta ble
gāunt	pāle	sub tle	eāp'tious	sũ'pei ān'nu a ted
smārt	bāse	(sũt'l)	frāe'tious	eom pān'ion a ble
shārp	lāme	hũm'ble	heārt'less	un eõm'pro mĩş ing
47.	i'dle	stā'ble	bāck'ward	ĩn' de pẽn'd'ent
āg'ile	tĩ'nỹ	fīck'le	brāin'less	ĩn'eon sīst'ent
qĩv'il	wĩ'lỹ	sĩm'ple	eõn'scious	sũ'per stĩ'tious
erũ'el	bus y	ẽr'ring	yquth'ful	sẽn'ti mẽn't'al
lĩv'id	(bĩz'ĩ)	dār'ing	stũb'born	vāin-glõ'ri oũs
rĩg'id	ā'ble	frĩg'id	thõr'ough	eon sẽrv'a tive
tĩm'id	ā'ged	stũ'pid	tĩre'some	un eoũrt'e oũs
48.	lā'zỹ	āet'ive	snẽak'ing	un fõrt'ũ nate
qũ'et	wā'rỹ	eān'did	strĩn'gent	ex trāv'a gant
pĩ'oũs	āĩr'ỹ	bẽd'rid	harm'less	in tẽl'li gent
vĩv'id	pũ'nỹ	dõg'gẽd	lõne'some	in tõx'i eā'ted
sĩl'ly	ũg'lỹ	wāst'ed	snāp'pish	un mān'nered
gĩd'dỹ	hõ'lỹ	eow'ard	thānp'less	dis tĩn'guished
wĩt'tỹ	rõş'ỹ	jõe'und	Christ'ian	ae eõm'plished

49.	firm	ār'dent	he rō'ie	ōs'ten tā'tious
blūnt	trūe	dē'gent	fa mīl'iar	self-de nŷ'ing
grūff	jūst	sī'lent	im mōr'al	pēr'se vēr'ing
young	dūll	sāv'age	de eō'rouš	sŷm'pa thēt'ie
stērn	nūmb	jōy'oūs	ro mǎn'tie	ē'go tist'ie al
worse	ārch	Jew'ish	fa qē'tious	me thōd'ie al
worst	eālm	fā'mous	at trāet'ive	en thū'si āst'ie

50.	gāy	hōn'est	īd'i ōt'ie	un pōp'ū lar
false	wān	mōd'est	pā'tri ōt'ie	ab stē'mi oūs
quīck	fōnd	sāint'ly	ēn'er gēt'ie	bel līg'er ent
proud	eōy	sāl'lōw	il līt'er ate	im prŷ'dent
quēer	shŷ	shāb'bŷ	su pē'ri or	eoū rā'geōūs
sweet	sprŷ	spūnk'ŷ	de lŷr'i oūs	sus cēp'ti ble
fiērce	mīld	glōom'ŷ	eon vīv'i al	af fēe'tion ate

51.	fēll	kind'ly	Cāth'o lie	mēr'ce na rŷ
frāil	wēll	live'ly	ra tion al	sŷs'tem āt'ie
fāint	pōor	lōve'ly	(rāsh'un al)	phlēg māt'ie
plāin	sour	lōne'ly	na tion al	quēr'u loūs
greāt	pūre	hōme'ly	(nāsh'un al)	e ma ci a ted
erōss	dāft	pōrt'ly	rēs'o lute	(e mā'shī āt ed)
strōng	pērt	lōrd'ly	āf'flu ent	in ē'bri a ted
prōmpt	eūrt	priest'ly	īg'no rant	ē'niē māt'ie al

52.	fāt	flēsh'ŷ	āf'fa ble	sū'per qīl'i oūs
drōll	āpt	trūst'ŷ	eā'pa ble	hŷp'o erīt'ie al
hōarse	bād	slēep'ŷ	pīt'i ful	eon tēmp't'i ble
drūnk	fāir	guīlt'ŷ	fū'ri oūs	ad vēnt'ūr oūs
rough	fāst	pret ty	eū'ri oūs	eon tēm'pla tīve
(rūf)	lēan	(prīt'ī)	lē'ni ent	un scrŷ'pu loūs
prīme	dēar	erāft'ŷ	erīt'ie al	māg nān'i moūs
whīte	nēat	erūst'ŷ	qŷn'ie al	pār'si mō'ni oūs

53.	kēen	chūb'by	ig nō'ble	des pōt'ie
jōl'ly	mēan	chāt'ty	de jēet'ed	re lig'ious
lōft'y	wēak	chēer'y	af fēet'ed	de fi cient
lūs'ty	mēek	stūr'dy	in trēp'id	(de fish'ent)
rūd'dy	dēad	dāin'ty	de qid'ed	at tēnt'ive
tēs'ty	bōn'y	eōme'ly	un qiv'il	im pūl'sive
nōis'y	rūst'y	elūm'sy	un qui'et	in dūl'gent

54.	lōy'al	stīn'gy	pōl'i tie	gēn'er oūs
hāp'py	rōy'al	sīck'ly	ēl'e gant	ēl'o quent
tār'dy	mōr'al	crāft'y	ēr'u dite	pūnet'u al
hārd'y	hūsk'y	wēak'ly	sīn'ew y	sēn'si tive
sūlk'y	fēe'ble	grēed'y	im be qile'	eōv'et oūs
būr'ly	nō'ble	drow'sy	ta'k'a tive	pēn'i tent
sūr'ly	lōw'ly	prig'gish	tāq'i tūrn	rēv'er ent

55.	hōar'y	mo rōse'	nōt'a ble	pū'er ile
sō'ber	prōs'y	se rēne'	nōt'a ble	jū've nile
sōr'ry	shōw'y	eon tēnt'	pro sā'ie	prōd'i gal
bōn'n'y	gout'y	pre qise'	lib'er al	sāt'is fied
erā'zy	fūss'y	po lite'	īn'so lent	dīs'so lūte
būx'om	hūff'y	re fined'	ēm'i nent	dēs'ti tute
an'gr'y	pūff'y	be nign'	dēl'i eate	spīr'it less
mān'ly	mūst'y	in firm'	tīm'o roūs	ōb'sti nate

56.	a eūte'	se dāte'	so cia ble	pēt'u lant
sēed'y	as tūte'	ur bāne'	(sō'sha bl)	ehōl'er ie
wēa'ry	a wāke'	in sāne'	fā'ther ly	ve rā'cious
hēav'y	a slēep'	hu māne'	re eū'sant	fe rō'cious
mēr'ry	a frāid'	au gūst'	of fi cious	in hū'man
gāud'y	a drōit'	ro būst'	(ōf fish'us)	un tīr'ing
ta'wn'y	jō eōse'	ab rūpt'	grāt'i fied	en gā'ging
sqū'qy	ex pērt'	eor rūpt'	pow'er ful	re pūl'sive

57.	i rās'qi ble	dīl'i gent	hōs' pi ta ble
ob tūse'	ex qīt'a ble	sēn'si ble	mēd'i ta tive
ūp'right	fas tīd'i oūs	mēr'qi ful	chānge'a ble
de mūre'	ju dī'cious	mēr'qi less	trouūb'le sōme
de vout'	ma lī'cious	mūr'der oūs	quar'rel sōme
pro found'	vex ā'tioūs	eow'ard ly	mēd'dle sōme
re nowned'	vin dīe'tive	nīg'gard lŷ	vēnt'ūre sōme

58.	ee qēn'trie	dow'er less	par tīe'ū lar
pā'tient	de qēit'ful	prōv'i dent	im pēt'ū oūs
per vērse'	eon qēit'ed	eōr'pu lent	pre qīp'i tate
re șerved'	in sōlv'ent	bār'ba roūs	in quīș'i tive
un equūth'	vī vā'cioūs	qual'i fied	ob sē'qui oūs
dif fūse'	sa gā'cious	vē'he ment	re spēet'a ble
for lōrn'	ra pā'cioūs	pas'sion less	ob strēp'er oūs

59.	dēs'per ate	fa nāt'ie al	ef fēm'i nate
gen tēel'	prōf'li gāte	in sīd'i oūs	un cīv'il ized
sin qēre'	mōd'er ate	no tō'ri ous	vo qīf'er oūs
aus tēre'	tēm'per ate	diș hōn'est	in dūs'tri oūs
pēn'sīve	pas sion ate	un eōme'ly	be nēv'o lent
dis erēet'	(pāsh'un āt)	un will'ing	ma lēv'o lent
hānd'sōme	prōm'i nent	un mǎn'ly	eon sīd'er ate
strāp'ping	eōm'pe tent	un grāce'ful	be nēf'i gent

60.	splēn'e tie	im pā'tient	hōn'or a ble
head'lēss	mūs'eu lar	de light'ed	chār'i ta ble
head'lōng	gār'ry loūs	re spēet'ful	wēa'ri sōme
af fīet'ed	erēd'u loūs	ma līg'nant	vēnt'ūr oūs
sar eās'tie	bōis'ter oūs	vo rā'cioūs	trēach'er oūs
squēam'ish	trāi'tor oūs	dōg mǎt'ic	frēe'-heārt'ed
head'strōng	glūt'ton oūs	in gēn'ioūs	trųe'-heārt'ed
pūrse'-proud	prōs'per oūs	in'gēn ū oūs	light'-heārt'ed

61.	Ir'ri ta ble	pupe tîl'ioûs	chiv al rous
im po lite'	êx'e era ble	au dâ'cioûs	(shiv'al rûs)
in sin gêre'	âm'i ea ble	sus pî'cioûs	broth'er ly
in dis erêet'	vên'er a ble	eon tén'tioûs	fraud'û lent
in dis pôsed'	mîş'er a ble	sue qêss'ful	prêj'û diçed
îl lûs'tri oûs	pêace'a ble	dis dâin'ful	whîm'şî eal
pêr fid'i oûs	in flêx'i ble	un grâte'ful	hêa'then ish
ir râ'tion al	rêa'son a ble	re vênge'ful	eôm'plai şant

62.	in êl'e gant	dis fig'ured	êx'em pla rÿ
im môd'est	im pôl'i tie	ill'-nât'ured	eûl'ti va ble
im pôr-tant	re frâet'o rÿ	ill'-fâ'vored	o pîn'ion â'ted
ob şerv'ant	de lib'er ate	ill'-lôok'ing	dîs'în gên'û oûs
eon tén't'ed	ir rêş'o lute	light'-hêad'ed	ê'eo nôm'ie al
un sêt'tled	im pê'ri oûs	en light'en'ed	gên'tle man lÿ
un dâunt'ed	qêl'e brât'ed	de tēr'mined	âv'a ri'cioûs
sub mîs'sive	eûl'ti va ted	kêen'-sight'ed	tÿ rân'nie al

2. VERBS AND ADVERBS.

63.	aye	tît'ter	whîs'fle	rê'cent lÿ
plâçe	lâte	gîg'gle	whîs'per	fôr'mer lÿ
skâte	tâke	nîb'ble	whîm'per	în'stant lÿ
tâte	râke	bîck'er	mûr'mûr	prêş'ent lÿ
prâte	bâke	mîm'ie	stâm'mer	frê'quent lÿ

64.	râçe	eân'çel	êv'er	im mē'di ate lÿ
bâte	pâçe	eäck'le	nêv'er	eon tîn'u al lÿ
pâte	sâve	bâb'ble	êar'lÿ	oe ea sion al lÿ
hâte	gâze	gâb'ble	dâi'lÿ	(ok kâ'zhûn al lÿ)
châse	wâke	râm'ble	lâte'lÿ	in qês'sant lÿ
châfe	mâke	shâm'ble	râre'lÿ	ev'er lât'ing lÿ
stâte	vêil	serâm'ble	frêe'lÿ	de tēr'mi nate lÿ

65.	wāde	trāv'el	a gain	now'a dāy
shāke	fāil	bān'ter	(a gēn')	yēs'ter dāy
bāthe	wāil	bār'ter	ōft'en	an cient ly
erāve	gāin	trōūb'le	sēl'dóm	(ān'shēnt lŷ)
shāve	prāy	trām'ple	yēar'lŷ	ēnd'less lŷ
glāze	swāy	seām'per	wēek'lŷ	āft'er ward
drāpe	scōff	trāv'erse	mōnth'ly	gēn'er al lŷ
66.	pāt	tāt'tle	āft'er	a ny where
brāid	nāb	prāt'tle	shōrt'lŷ	(ōn'nī whār)
elāim	grāb	wrān'gle	al'wāy	sēc'ond lŷ
strāy	chāt	gām'bol	be times'	sēv'enth lŷ
blāme	lāck	ār'gue	for sōōth'	tō'tal lŷ
serāpe	bāck	pār'ley	fōrth with'	pēr'feet lŷ
plāgue	pāck	stārt'le	hence fōrth'	ān'nu al lŷ
67.	brāg	war'ble	a wāy'	pēr pāt'u al lŷ
shāll	elāp	fāl'ter	a lōft'	pro pōr'tion al lŷ
slāsh	slāp	snick'er	a bōve'	ex trāv'a gant lŷ
smāsh	snāp	wres'le	a bout'	im mēas'ur a blŷ
gnāsh	lāsh	pēr'jure	a side'	in tōl'er a blŷ
whāck	gāsh	joūr'ney	a pārt'	ād'e quate lŷ
thānk	hāsh	men tion	a shōre'	eōm'pe tent lŷ
thwāck	māsh	(mēn'shūn)	a erōss'	in'eon qēiv'a blŷ
68.	fār	lōi'ter	a round'	in'fi nite lŷ
stānd	bārk	tōt'ter	a bōard'	ex qēss'ive lŷ
stāmp	mārk	tōt'tle	a brōad'	ex qēed'ing lŷ
trāmp	eaw	tōd'dle	un tīl'	al'to gēth'er
erāmp	hāit	hōb'ble	be lōw'	whēre'so ēv'er
eātch	lāud	gōb'ble	be fōre'	ēv'er y-whēre
snātch	maul	gōs'sip	with in'	prin'qi pal lŷ
scrātch	yawl	bōr'rōw	with out'	suf fī'cient lŷ

69.	tear	ūt'ter	greāt'lŷ	vēr'i lŷ
smăck	wear	stūt'ter	chiēf'lŷ	ē'qual lŷ
thrăsh	eăst	mūt'ter	măin'lŷ	fōol'ish lŷ
stărt	făst	shŭf'fle	mōst'lŷ	wick'ed lŷ
snărl	ġăsp	chŭck'le	whōl'lŷ	cēr'tain lŷ
ġnărl	rēap	ġrŭm'ble	mēre'lŷ	pōs'si blŷ
stărve	wēan	stŭm'ble	seănt'lŷ	pre ġise'lŷ
70.	fēel	re lăte'	yōn'der	ex ăet'lŷ
eărve	rēel	be wăil'	hŷth'er	ăl rēad'ŷ
părch	jēer	ex ălt'	thŷth'er	dŷ rēet'lŷ
mărch	yēt	re wărd'	whŷth'er	re mōte'lŷ
văult	hēm	as săult'	thŷrd'lŷ	to-mōr'rōw
squăll	yēll	ap plănd'	fŷfth'lŷ	hēre ăft'er
drăwl	yēlp	ex haust	sŷxth'lŷ	when ēv'er
seōrch	pēlt	(ēġz hăst')	fōurth'lŷ	hēnge fōr'ward
71.	dēnt	ab hōr'	băre'lŷ	hēre'a bout'
quăff	stēp	a dōrn'	părt'lŷ	thēre'a bout'
chănt	thēn	ex tōrt'	nēar'lŷ	whēre'a bout'
lănce	whēn	re sōrt'	jŷst'lŷ	par tial ly
dănce	mēnd	dis tōrt'	sure ly	(păr'shal lŷ)
elăsp	wēnd	ab sōrb'	(shqr'lŷ)	ex tēm'po re
ġrăsp	hŭrl	re ġite	wŷse'lŷ	e'tēr'nal lŷ
prănce	work	be spēak'	seărġe'lŷ	sēa'son a bly
72.	stŷr	in tōne'	ŷn'ward	fōr ēv'er
tēase	ġŷrd	be mōan'	out'ward	whēr ev'er
tēach	erŷ	hal lōō'	ŷp'ward	en tŷre'lŷ
rēach	prŷ	re hēarse'	fōr'ward	eom plēte'lŷ
prēach	tŷe	eon vērse'	băck'ward	a sŷn'der
blēat	nŷgh	ha răngue'	hōme'ward	ēv'er mōre'
chēat	sŷgh	pro nounġe'	down'ward	hēre'to fōre'

73.	whēeze	vēr'y	rāt'i fy	ō'ver tōp'
chēer	squēeze	ful'ly	vēr'i fy	ō'ver rŭn'
knēel	smēar	līt'tle	tēs'ti fy	ō'ver sēll'
erēep	sēize	trŭ'ly	qēr'ti fy	ō'ver tōil'
spēed	piērce	ōn'ly	grāt'i fy	ō'ver trīp'
swēep	griēve	hārd'ly	sāt'is fy	ō'ver tŭrn'
snēeze	shriēk	nōth'ing	mŷs'ti fy	ō'ver hāul'
74.	wrēnch	hāp'ly	āg'i tātē	ō'ver lōōk'
spēnd	quēnch	āl'mōst	cōg'i tātē	ō'ver thrōw'
gŭēss	strētch	tēnth'ly	mēd'i tātē	ō'ver strāin'
quēll	elēanſe	nīnth'ly	rŭ'mi nātē	ēn'ter tāin'
fētch	hēnçe	eighth'ly	ēs'ti mātē	ās'qer tāin'
tēmt	thēnçe	tērse'ly	eāl'eu lātē	dīs're gārd'
wrēst	whēnçe	doubt'lēss	vēn'ti lātē	dīs'eon qērt'
elēnch	serēen	hēad'lōng	spēe'u lātē	dīs'eom pōsē'
75.	slide	in dēed'	dēr'o gātē	em bār'rass
stārve	glide	e nough	ār'bi trātē	de tēr'mīne
sweār	chide	(e nŭf')	ān'a lŷze	dis pār'age
fīrst	stride	be sides'	eāt'e chīſe	dis tīn'guish
mērgē	grind	sōme'how	rēe'oğ nīze	ex tīr'pātē
sēarch	drive	sōme'thing	sŭb'til ize	eon fis'eātē
seōurge	thrive	lēngth'wīſe	serŭ'ti nīze	eon tēm'plātē
76.	shine	nō'whēre	e hē'it	de mōn'strātē
quīte	smīte	ēlse'whēre	ex ām'īne	ac knowl edge
writē	strike	sōme'whēre	eon sīd'er	(ak nōl'lēj)
twīce	writhe	wēll'-nīgh	be wīl'der	eōn'tra dīet'
thrīce	fīng	sōme'times	dis eōv'er	eōn'tra vēne'
spīce	ēlīng	strāight'wāy	de mōl'ish	eōn'va lēsce'
whīle	sīng	to gēth'er	es tāb'lish	eoun'ter āet'
whīne	stītch	ōth'er wīge	de vout'ly	eoun'ter vāil'

77.	bite	a bāse'	un bār'	e rād'i eāte
trill	like	e rāse'	dīṣ ārm'	e quiv'o eāte
singe	dine	dī lāte'	de pārt'	eṣ ag'ger āte
twist	find	in hāle'	re tārd'	an nī'hi lāte
prick	bind	be hāve'	dis eārd'	ar tle'u lāte
mince	wipe	at tāin'	en lārgē'	an tīq'i pāte
twiſch	mire	re tāin'	dis chārgē'	in vāl'i dāte

78.	sip	de tāin'	or dāin'	in viḡ'o rāte
seold	lip	ob tāin'	in stall'	de līn'e āte
erōak	skip	ex plāin'	de fraud'	a bōm'i nāte
prōbe	limp	ab stāin'	ae eōrd'	par tīq'i pāte
throw	knit	pre vāil'	as sōrt'	in tēr'ro gāte
knock	kick	up brāid'	sub ōrn'	in vēs'ti gāte
dodge	wink	main tāin'	in dōrse'	de līb'er āte

79.	mōw	ar rānge'	eṣ hōrt'	dis erīm'i nāte
stoop	fōrd	de rānge'	re tōrt'	eor rōb'o rāte
whoop	pōke	de elāim'	in fōrm'	eom mīṣ'er āte
swōon	eōax	o bey'	eon fōrm'	as sīm'i lāte
jūdge	rōar	eōn vey'	pēr fōrm'	eṣ hīl'a rāte
strūt	sōar	pūr vey'	trans fōrm'	ḡes tle'u lāte
grūnt	mōst	en chānt'	sur pās'	in i ti ate
pūnch	mōan	en hānce'	ad vānce'	(in īsh'ī āt)

80.	sōb	a bāsh'	be wāre'	in sīn'u āte
būdge	dōff	a dāpt'	in snāre'	in tīm'i dāte
trūdge	plōd	en āet'	pre pāre'	ob līt'er āte
doubt	sōon	re lāx'	for beār'	o rīḡ'i nāte
gouge	chew	de eāmp'	un māsk'	re cīp'ro eāte
erowd	(chq)	de tāch'	un elāsp'	ae eōm'mo dāte
bound	stew	ex pānd'	eon cēal'	sub stan ti ate
bounce	(stū)	re lāpse'	im pēach'	(sub stān'shī āt)

Dictation Review.

[These *REVIEWS* mainly suggest forms of construction for daily use.]

MAN'S life involves birth, breath, warmth, care, growth, strength, youth, love, mercy, attention, direction, the finite, death, etc. With mind we connect brain, thought, sense, school, study, perception, reflection, application, memory, consideration, investigation, wisdom, etc. Schools are known as parochial, public, common, graded, high, union, select, model, normal, parish, commercial, preparatory, primary, reformatory, agricultural, scientific, medical, divinity, kinder-garten, etc. Do you attend an academy, a seminary, a college, a lyceum, a polytechnic, a gymnasium, or a university? Connected with schools are the director or trustee, the educator, instructor or teacher, the professor, pedagogue, principal, preceptor, preceptress, assistant, monitor, monitress, etc. Schools use text-books, apparatus, paper, colors, a lexicon or dictionary, a clock, chart, pencil, crayon, magnet, blackboard, library, gazetteer, cyclopedia, pens, etc. At intermission and after dismissal, there are many games; as, base-ball, leapfrog, quoits, croquet, hockey, cricket, etc.

VIII. Many words apply to, or describe, persons; as, The *beardless* youth was *brave*. That notable lady was a notable, or smart, house-keeper. We should be gentle, useful, trusty, civil, polite, urbane, discreet, attentive, punctual, industrious, diligent, systematic, energetic, persevering, thorough, sensible, sincere, decided, respectful, abstemious, self-denying, affectionate, true-hearted, sympathetic, humane, conscientious, moral, and religious. We should not be tardy, lazy, fussy, clownish, vulgar, giddy, ostentatious, extravagant, uncourteous, unmannered, domineering, meddlesome, quarrelsome, morose, saucy, insolent, petulant, irascible, headstrong, egotistic, conceited, sullen, brutal, rough, malicious, malevolent, heartless, cruel, treacherous, savage, base, stingy, mean, parsimonious, dishonest, covetous, niggardly, unscrupulous, greedy, gluttonous, dissolute, nor profligate. With the mouth we can taste, nibble, feast, blame, bicker, brag, titter, giggle, mimic or laugh, babble or prate, gabble, whistle, whisper, whimper, stammer, murmur, wall, banter, chat, tattle, prattle, wrangle, argue, debate, parley, warble, snicker, gossip, gnarl

or snarl, gasp, stutter, mutter, chuckle, yell, applaud, teach, preach, recite, cry, rehearse, converse, harangue, pronounce, deprecate or disparage, demonstrate, acknowledge, contradict, catechise, thank, pray, etc. If the notorious thief equivocate, corroborate quickly the truth of your statement and substantiate fully the charge. Discharge the audacious servant, whenever you can get a respectful one. A conscientious and affectionate child will obey now, immediately. instantly; not soon, shortly, to-morrow.

IX. STUDIES AT SCHOOL.

1. LANGUAGE.

81.	pŭn	hŭsk'y	ă'li as	ô'r'ho e py
sound	dŭb	vēr'bal	ĭd'i om	ô'r'ho e pist
elĕar	găg	vŭl'gar	lă'bi al	dĭ'a lĕe'ties
vôĭce	drŷ	nă'tive	lĭt'er al	dĭ ær'e sis
fôrce	erŷ	lĕt'ter	ănd'i ble	vo eăl'i ty
tĕeth	tĕll	vow'el	dĭ'a leet	a nŏn'y moŭs
shărp	lŏng	bŷ'word	vŏ'ea ble	ver năe'u lar
82.	lĭsp	făl'ter	păl'a tal	ap pĕl'la tĭve
shout	tălk	făult'y	ĕp'i thet	or thŏg'ra phŷ
shôrt	sŏft	păl'ate	nŏm'i nal	or thŏg'ra pher
erŏak	tŏne	lăr'ynx	ĕl'e ment	dĕs'ig nă'tion
brĕve	eănt	mĕl'lŏw	sĭm'i lar	com po si tion
lŏngs	word	mŭm'ble	prĭ'ma rŷ	(kŏm'po zĭsh'un)
83.	pŭre	măn'ner	sĭl'ver y	lĭt'er a rŷ
grăve	tĕrm	dĭe'tion	eŭ'pho nŷ	lĭt'er a tŭre
stŷle	mŭte	ău'thor	sĭb'i lant	ĕt'y mŏl'o gŷ
twăng	dŭmb	writ'er	sŷl'la ble	phră'se ŏl'o gŷ
drawl	năme	whĭs'per	ăl'pha bet	rĕp're sĕnt'a tĭve

mouth strāin spēak'er in'eor rēet' syl lăb'i eă'tion
mūtes strēss eūr'rent rep're sēnt' ae ģent'u ă'tion

84. brēath pow'er a tōn'ie see'ond ā rŷ
shrill ō'ral mōt'to sub tōn'ie hi'e ro glŷph'ie
tōngue ūt'ter tōn'ies im prōp'er ar tle'ū lă'tion
spēech tōn'ie ōr'ģanŷ po si tion e nun ci a tion
phrāse a eūte' dēn'tal (po zish'un) (e nūn'shī ă'shūn)
brōgue nă'sal prōp'er pho nēt'ies pro nun ci a tion
brēathe vō'eal ăe'ġent lin ġuis'tie (pro nūn'shī ă'shūn)

85. brāce ăb'straet ū'ni tŷ as'pi răt'ed
făll'ing ġrănd sēn'tenġe i'ron ŷ rŷe tōr'ie al
līn'ģual paŷse di'ģrăph sub tle ty mōd'u lă'tion
out'line tēnse sŷr'name (sŷt l tŷ) pēr'son ă'tion
pēr'feet mūte nġck'name sġm'i le eū phō'nī oŷs
sŷb'jeet ēp'ie năme'sake pē'ri od pho nōl'o ġŷ
ăd'junet lŷr'ie cōp'u lă he rō'ie pho nōģ'ra phŷ

86. eō'lon spēak'ing păr'o dŷ ăl'o eū'tion
fig'ŷreŷ vōe'ŷle brēath'ing pŷ'ri tŷ e jăe'u lăte
eōģ'năte eă'ret trēm'b'ling pō'et rŷ vo ġif'er ăte
ăe'ġents ăr'ror word'lēss eōm'e dŷ ae ģent'u ăte
prēs'ent dră'mă năme'lēss mēl'o dŷ ăn'ti thēt'ie
păs'sive hŷ'mor tōngue'lēss mōd'i fŷ e nun ci ate
părs'ing mī'nor spēech'lēss făl'la ġŷ (e nūn'shī ăt)

87. seăn līn'ģuist trăģ'e dŷ fōrm'a tġve
brăek'et slōw lăn'ģuage prōs'o dŷ eōn'so nant
eă'denġe mōōd diph thong ăr'ti ele ehăr'ae terŷ
nērv'oŷs pġtġh (dġf'thōng) ōr'di nal mōn'o ġrăm
prō'noun fhġng triph thong nŷ'mer al phō'no ġrăm
prēm'ise quġck (trġf'thōng) hġss'ing păr'a ġrăph
erōtġh'et i'dŷl pro dŷe' rēl'a tġve phō'no ġrăph
păr'lanġe tăste pro nounġe' di'a lōģue ġġ'eum flex

88.	düll	pe ruşe'	ăb'so lûte	va eŭ'i tŷ
dif fûse'	wît	eôn'strûe	eăr'di nal	in aŭd'i ble
eôr rêet'	râte	eôm pile'	sŷl'la bus	věr băt'im
eon qise'	alûr	eom pōşe'	něg'a tîve	in flée'tion
ob seûre'	vêrb	trans lâte'	děf'i nîte	ût'ter ance
sub lime'	noun	trans pōşe'	pās'tor al	sus pěn'sîve
lam pōon'	eāse	dis eōurse'	pōş'i tîve	ex pres sion
ex elāim'	dăsh	bûr lēsque'	ăr'gu mēnt	(eks prěsh'un)

89.	gen ius	ăn'a lŷze	phî löl'o gŷ
mă'jor	(jên'yûs)	vō'eal ize	hŷ pěr'bo le
eôm'mă	vis ion	sîŋ'gu lar	sŷn ăe'do ehe
plū'ral	(vîzh'un)	ăl'le gôr'ie	a pōs'tro phe
flōr'id	mēm'ber	ăs'ter isk	ăn'a pēs'tie
rîş'ing	eôm'mon	ăs'ter îşm	ăn'te qêd'ent
săt'îre	eom'pound	ăr'eha îşm	ăt'ŷ mōl'o gŷ

90.	ex prěss'	těl'e phōne	în'ter jée'tion
věr bōse'	dis tîŋet'	ăs'pi râte	eôn'ju găt'ion
ăet'ive	ěl'e gant	rhêt'o rie	prěp'o şî'tion
fût'ûre	ō'ro tund	êm'pha sis	prōp'o şî'tion
phōn'ie	har'mo nŷ	mōn'ō tōne	pŭne'tu ăt'ion
ōb'jeet	rîd'i eûle	mêt'a phor	phō'no gŕaph
gên'der	fēm'i nîne	mōd'er ate	êx'ela mă'tion

91.	î ăm'bie	qual'i tŷ	nōm'i na tîve
sō'nant	el lîp'sis	quan'ti tŷ	in trăn'si tîve
prăx'is	de lîv'er	gŭt'tur al	su pěr'la tîve
neŭ'ter	dî lēm'mă	păr'a dîgm	im pěr'a tîve
sŷn'tax	tro ehă'ie	plē'o naşm	eom păr'a tîve
spōn'dee	dae tŷl'ie	ăd'jee tîve	dis trîb'u tîve
gōv'ern	dî dăe'tie	prêd'i eâte	în'ter rōg'a tîve
pěr'son	dra măt'ie	pŭŋet'û âte	de mōn'stra tîve

92.	ăl'le go rŷ	sŷn'the sis	im pēr'son al
ăd'vərb	a pœ'o pe	pār'al lelŷ	his tōr'ie al
mēd'dle	syl lēp'sis	rēa'ŷon ing	hŷ pēr'ba ton
ăim'ple	so nō'rouŷ	erit'i ɕiŷm	pēr'spi eŷ'i tŷ
eli'max	ob jēet'ive	sŷl'lo ɕiŷm	eom pār'i son
nŷm'ber	de fēet'ive	im pēr'feet	pa rēn'the sis
tmē'sis	pos sēs'sive	plŷpēr feet	al lit'er ā'tion
mă'eron	re spōn'sive	măs'eu līe	in tēr'ro gā'tion

93.	fic ti tious	pār'ti ɕi ple	quo tā'tion
erăpk	(fik tish'us)	sēm'i eō'lon	eon jŷne'tion
in'dex	e năl'la ɕe	ăl'o quence	de clen sion
fi'nite	pre cis ion	gēn'er al ize	(de klēn'shŷn)
sŷp'ine	(pre sŷzh'un)	trăn'si tive	ad vərb'i al
sōn'net	eon elŷ'sion	sub jēet'ive	syn sēr'e sis
sēe'tion	ab străe'tion	in dēf'i nite	a phăer'e sis

94.	a pōl'o ɕŷ	in fin'i tive	per sōn'i fŷ
hŷ'phen	a năl'o ɕŷ	in dŷe'a tive	po tēn'tial
gēr'und	ōr'a to rŷ	an tŷh'e sis	pār'a gō'ge
grăm'mar	eăt'e go rŷ	aux il ia ry	tău tōl'o ɕŷ
pār'a ble	pār'a phrăŷe	(ăɕ zŷl'ya rŷ)	e pŷs'to la rŷ
pār'a dox	păs'quin āde'	pro pri'e tŷ	pre dŷe'a ment
ăp'o lōɕue	ir rēɕ'u lar	me tōn'y mŷ	ehres tōm'a thŷ

2. MATHEMATICS.

95.	ădd	mŷl'ti plŷ	ēv'o lŷt'ion
prōb'lem	sŷm	prŷn'ɕi ple	ōp'er ā'tion
quēs'tion	rōōt	prŷn'ɕi pal	dēf'i nŷ'tion
dŷ vide'	pōle	rēp'e tēnd'	in'vo lŷ'tion
a mount'	răte	sŷb'tra hend	ăl'li gā'tion
ae count'	pŷre	dŷf'fer enɕe	nŷmer ā'tion
eom pŷte'	plŷs	frăe'tion al	eăl'eu lă'tion

96.	sub traet'	āl'i quot	eōm'pa tā'tion
mōre	ex chānge'	īn'ter est	eōm'bi nā'tion
lēss	in erēase'	dēq'i mal	pēr'mu tā'tion
sūrd	de erēase'	nū'mer al	mūl'ti pli'er
hālve	dis chārgē'	e qual'i tŷ	mūl'ti pli eānd'
sōlve	quo tient	an a lŷt'ie	mūl'ti pli ea ble
scōre	(kwō'shent)	dī vīq'i ble	mūl'ti pli eā'tor

97.	eount'ing	meas ure	pro pōr'tion al
eount	dīs'eount	(mōzh'yur)	ār'ith mēt'ie al
āre	āb'straet	ū'nī tŷ	e nū'mer ā'tion
eūbe	eōn'erētē	ra ti o	mūl'ti pli eā'tion
ehōrd	prōd'uet	(rā'shī o)	ap prōx'i mā'tion
prōof	frac tion	Ar'a bie	eom'ple mēnt'a rŷ
prqve	(frāk'shūn)	īn'te gēr	īn'eom mēn'su ra ble

98.	sŷm'bol	ex pō'nent	sub trāe'tion
whōle	nūm'ber	di vis ion	pro pōr'tion
mīxed	eoun'ter	(dī vīzh'un)	pēr qēnt'āge
prime	mīn'u end	re duc tion	pro gres sion
tīmes	dīv'i dend	(re dŷk'shun)	(pro grēsh'un)
twīce	mūl'ti ple	in sur ance	rēck'on ing
thrīce	pōq'i tīve	(in shqr'ans)	nūm'ber ing
naught	nēg'a tīve	re māin'der	eōm'ple ment

99.	Rō'man	īn'te gral	eal'eu la ble
ū'nit	fāe'tor	eāl'eu lāte	nu mēr'ie al
zē'ro	fig'ūre	dī vī'sor	re qīp'ro eal
dīg'it	qī'pher	ex ām'ple	nū'mer a'tor
īn'dex	sē'riēs	so lū'tion	de nōm'i na tor
dōz'en	ān'swer	no tā'tion	āl'ter nā'tion
pow'er	rēck'on	ad dī'tion	ex'pla nā'tion
mī'nus	qēn'sus	māg'ni tūde	pro pōr'tion ate

100.	sīde	ā're ā	sym mēt'rie al
qīr'ele	sīne	āx'i om	quād'ri lāt'er al
qēn'ter	sīgn	rād'i eal	quād rān'gu lar
fāe'tor	bāse	līt'er al	pēr'pen dīe'u lar
sē'eant	nōde	rā'di us	dēm'on strā'tion
sēe'tor	pōint	eōn'ie al	pār'al lāl'o grām
vēr'tex	right	īn'di qēs	do dēe'a hē'dron

101.	lēnş	āl'ti tude	pa rāb'o loīd
eōn'vex	plāne	trī'an gle	hỹ pēr'bo loīd
brōk'en	eūrve	ōe'ta gon	gēs'o mēt'rie al
eō'noid	wēdge	pōl'y gon	ī'eo sa hē'dral
mēt'rie	rhōmb	pār'al lel	ī'eo sa hē'dron
sỹs'tem	mēanş	āp'o thegm	pōl'y hēd'rie al
gnō'mon	prīsm	fōr'mu lā	qīr eūm'fer enqe

102.	sphēre	vēr'ti eal	ōe'ta hē'dron
a eūte'	lēngth	ōp'po şite	pōl'y hē'dron
e rēet'	brēadth	sīm'i lar	tēt'ra hē'dron
bī seet'	strāight	fhē'o rem	hēx'a hē'dron
ob tūse'	ān'gle	hēx'a gon	ē'qui lāt'e ral
ob lāte'	eōn'ie	quan'ti tỹ	reet ān'gu lar
trī sēet'	ō'void	pēn'ta gon	ho mōl'o goūs
sea lēne'	ō'vate	ōr'di nate	qīr'eum scribe'

103.	ō'val	qỹl'in der	mīl'li grām
el līpse'	fō'qī	pỹr'a mid	sūp'plē ment
eol lēet'	āx'is	pōst'u late	eon strūe'tion
ob līque'	ā'pex	sehō'li um	hỹ pōth'e sis
re vōlve'	eū'bie	ab scīs'sā	eo-ōr'di nate
pro dūçe'	fō'eus	dī hē'dral	dīf'fer ēn'tial
pro lōng'	sōl'id	trī hē'dral	pōl'y hē'dral
in scribe'	pō'lar	lōg'a rīthm	rēe'ti līn'e ar

104.	in tē'ri or	vā'ri a ble	de dūe'tion
mē'ter	ex tē'ri or	eō'in qīde'	per spæet'ive
prō'lāte	bī nō'mi al	dī rēe'tion	quād rāt'ie
tān'gent	rēet'an gle	sūr vey'ing	quād'ran gle
sūr'face	sphē'rie al	dī āg'o nal	trāp'e zoid
eōn'eāve	tēt'ra gon	ī sōs'ce lēs	ās'ymp tōte
sēg'ment	trūne'ā ted	dī ām'e ter	kī lōm'e ter

105.	de vēl'op	ge ōm'e trỹ	eōr'ol la rỹ
qy'eloid	el līp'soid	pe rīm'e ter	eom pār'i sōn
sphē'roid	ad jā'cent	e līm'i nate	hỹ pōt'e nūse
prīs'moid	e quā'tion	pe rīph'er y	a rīfh'me tie
rhōm'boid	al tēr'nate	tra pē'zi um	sūb'sti tūte
rhōm'bus	in elūd'ed	ir ra tion al	eō'ef fi'cient
frūs'tūm	īn'qi dençe	(ir rāsh'un al)	hōr'i zōn'tal

106.	sūb tēnse'	pa rāb'o lā	ī'so mēt'rie al
fūne'tion	de serībe'	hỹ pēr'bo lā	ān'a lýt'ie al
eōn'stant	ex trēmes'	de dū'qi ble	sēm'i qīr'ele
thīck'ness	eon strūet'	trī ān'gu lar	māfh'e māt'ies
āl'ge brā	trans pōse'	sub tān'gent	stē're ōg'ra phỹ
so līd'i ty	trans fōrm'	py rām'i dal	trīg'o nōm'e trỹ
eāl'eu lus	trans vērse'	pa rām'e ter	pār'al lēl'o pī'ped

3. GEOGRAPHY.

107.	bāy	glōbe	a bỹss'	eōn'ti nent
lō'eāte	lāke	slōpe	de file'	pen īn'su lā
trōp'ie	eāpe	shōre	ra vīne'	ge ōg'ra phỹ
tōr'rid	hāil	eōast	de grēe'	tā'ble-land
frīg'id	rāin	sōurçe	mo rāss'	wā'ter-fall
āre'tie	lānd	frīth	ex plōre'	wīl'der ness
plān'et	tārn	moufh	tỹ phōōn'	prōm'on to rỹ
dēs'ert	eālm	bound	mon sōōn'	ār'ehī pēl'a go

108.	mêre	dry'nêss	au rô'rá
râq'eq	sêa	isth'mus	e quâ'tor
o eean	hill	iqe'bêrg	ho ri'zon
(ô'shun)	wînd	thûn'der	vol eâ'no
ea nâl'	eöve	têm'pêst	tôr nâ'do
Ma lây'	zône	râin'bôw	lôn'gi tûde
Ar'yan	snôw	dis'trict	têm'per ate
109.	lôeh	la gôon'	sa vãn'nâ
pâr'ish	pööl	eas eâde'	Se mît'ie
dîp'gle	gûlf	pla teau	Ham it'ie
rê'gion	stâte	(plâ tô')	Pa qîf'ie
isl'and	rânge	pâr térre'	At lãn'tie
eân'ton	plâin	prôv'inçe	ant âre'tie
vâl'leý	châin	môist'ûre	Oau eâ'sian
zê'nîth	strâit	light'ning	en light'ened
110.	stôrm	ô'a sîs	êst'u a rý
erâ'ter	slêet	mê'te or	so qî'e tý
säv'age	erêek	hûn'drêds	po lit'ie al
In dian	stêppe	Nôth'ern	bâr'ba roûs
(înd'yan)	bîght	South'ern	äv'a lãnche'
têr'race	êarth	whîrl'wind	wâ'ter-spout
sêa'side	world	êarth'quake	ât'mos phêre
111.	fîrth	Af'rie an	me rîd'i an
glâ'cier	sound	pâr'al lël	hu mîd'i tý
sûr'face	elouds	lât'i tûde	A mêr'i ean
pôrt'age	drought	eât'a ræet	Mon gô'li an
chân'nel	qît'ý	phýs'ie al	ba rôm'e ter
eli'mate	rîv'er	bound'a rý	thêr môm'e ter
eoûn'try	dêl'tâ	qîv'il ized	têm'per a tûre
prâi'rie	nâ'dir	hûr'ri eâne	ê'lee tríq'i tý

4. ASTRONOMY.

112.	sky	sýs'tem	áp'si dēs	au tũm'nal
Cē'rēs	Sũn	Ōan'qer	U'ra nũs	Are tũ'rũs
Li'brā	stār	phā'ses	gāl'ax y	pe nũm'brā
Vēs'tā	sign	Pāl'las	zō'di ae	mĩlk'y wāy
Vē'nus	nēap	Sāt'ũrn	ōr're rỹ	fĩr'ma ment
mũ'ral	hōst	Pĩs'qēs	nēb'u lar	māe'ro eōsm

113.	mōon	Tqũ'rus	ē'qui nox	U rā'ni ā
áp'sis	Mārş	stēl'lar	qe lēs'tial	A quā'ri ũs
ōrb'it	tĩdes	e elĩpse'	Seōr'pi o	si dē're al
eōm'et	vault	sēx'tant	Gēm'i nĩ	eōş mōg'o nỹ
mĩ'nor	phāşe	hēav'ens	Jũ'pi ter	as trōn'o mỹ
mā'jor	Earth	mũn'dāne	Mēr'eu rỹ	as trōn'o mer

114.	spring	sōl'stiqe	e elĩp'tie	ter rēs'tri al
ās'tral	sphēre	Nēpt'ũne	Ple ia des	eōş mōg'ra phỹ
vēr'nal	Lē'o	A'ri ēş	(plē'ya dez)	ēm'py rē'an
bōd'ies	Jũ'no	O ri'on	ās'ter oid	ār'mil la rỹ
nāt'ũre	Lũ'nā	nēb'u lā	eōş'mie al	ē'qui nōe'tial
stār'rỹ	Ur'sā	eān'o pỹ	sāt'el lĩte	Sāg'it tār'i ũs
wēl'kin	Vir'go	Sĩr'i ũs	Cāp'ri eōrn	ũ'ra nōg'ra phỹ

5. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

115.	elōt	sus pēnd'	rār'i tỹ	te nũ'i tỹ
mō'tion	rēst	ex pānd'	rār'e fỹ	te nāq'i tỹ
māt'ter	lũmp	eon trāet'	dēn'si tỹ	ve lōq'i tỹ
ĩm'paet	māss	eon dēnse'	grāv'i tỹ	so lĩd'i tỹ
eōn'taet	fōrqe	re vōlve'	grān'ũ lar	in tēn'sĩ tỹ
qēn'tral	spāqe	im pĩnge'	eōr'po ral	eāp'il la rỹ
dũe'ttle	prēss	eon vērge'	zō'e trōpe	at trĩ'tion
brĩt'tle	dēnse	eom prēss'	tān'gi ble	re pũl'sion
vĩ'brāte	toũch	ap prōach'	frān'gi ble	ra'di a'tion

116.	eo hēre'	măḡ nēt'ie	in er ti a
weigh	dif fūse'	eon dūet'or	(in ēr'shī ā)
toūgh	dī vērgē'	prōp'er tȳ	īm'po rōs'i tȳ
sōl'id	de scēnd'	pūl'ver ize	plī'a bīl'i tȳ
hēav'y	frīe'tion	pōn'der oūs	frī'a bīl'i tȳ
lā'tent	sūb'stance	tāl'e phōne	in'du rā'tion
fōrḡ'eş	e lās'tie	phō'no ḡrāph	rēs'o lū'tion
pō'rouş	e lēe'trie	re frāe'tion	mī'ero phōne

117.	rā'di āte	ex pān'sion	ḡen trīp'e tal
at trāet'	ea lōr'ie	ū'nī fōrm	ḡen trīf'ū ḡal
re pēl'	eo hē'sion	īn'qī denḡe	āe'ḡēl'er ā ted
re flēet'	dī rēet'lȳ	mo mēn'tum	ē'qui līb'ri um
re tār'd'	re tār'd'ed	pēn'e tra ble	nōn'eon dūet'or
ab sōrb'	ex tēn'sion	pōn'der a ble	īm pēr'me a ble
as ḡend'	in vērse'lȳ	sub strā'tum	īm pēn'e tra ble
ad hēre'	at trāe'tion	eom prēs'sion	īn'eom prēs'si ble

6. HISTORY

118.	rāb'ble	pās'tor al	ḡōv'ern ment
rēl'ie	pēas'ants	fāb'ū lōūs	dēm'o erāt'ie
fā'ble	an cient	prēs'i dent	re pūb'lie an
stō'rȳ	(ān'shent)	ḡōv'ern or	pā'tri āreh'al
ēs'say	sā'ered	pō'tent āte	mo nāreh'ie al
rēe'ord	mōd'ern	mōn'ū ment	ār'is to erāt'ie

119.	pēo'ple	rōy'al tȳ	ehro nōl'o ḡȳ
rul'er	sūb'jeets	māj'es tȳ	mȳ thōl'o ḡȳ
lēad'er	eūs'tomş	ḡu'to erat	īn'sur rēe'tion
ēp'oeh	mān'ners	mȳn'is trȳ	tȳ rān'nie al
bār'on	ēount'ēss	sōv'er eign	tȳ rān'ni ḡide
tȳ'rant	mōn'areh	dēm'a ḡōḡue	hīs tō'ri ḡḡ'ra phȳ
dēs'pot	eōm'merḡe	pār'līa mēnt	hīs tō'ri ḡḡ'ra pher

120.

sén'ate
gén'try
tró'phý
ná'tion
án'nals
dee'ade

áge
táll
tále
life
lórd
éarl
czár

pé'ri od
gén'er al
a bridgéd'
dý'nas tý
póp'ũ láge
ém'per or
eáb'in et

dóoms'dáy
mín'is ter
rén'e gáde
bár'on éss
nár'ra tíve
tréach'er ý
lég'end a ry

121.

nóm'ad
fárm'er
fáe'tion
frée'men
více'roy
scép'ter
eón'gréss

röll
nôte
will
king
dūke
diéd
páge
ráze

eór'o net
dí'a dem
pré'mi er
týr'an ný
án'áreh ý
án'ee dóte
év'i dençe
nóm'ad ísm

nar rá'tor
nar rá'tion
sue gés'sion
op prés'sion
re púb'lie
al le'gíáñçe
de párt'ment
de seríp'tion

122.

e vént'
de táil'
re vólt'
es quíre'
pro fáne'
mis rule'

státe
träet
chiéf
eount
sérfs
lá'dý
quéen

sul tá'ná
cza rí'ná
no mäd'ie
re qít'al
his tór'ie
des pót'ie
au thén'tie

re gá'li á
fí dél'i tý
láv'léss néss
sée're ta ry
lég'is lá'türe
mar chion ess
(már'shun es)

123.

eoun'qil
shift'er
sül'tan
dē'táilş
vės'tige
pđer'age
mār'quis

tribe
träçe
hörde
erown
eastes
knight
priest
thröne

re líg'ion
re lá'tion
tra dí'tion
die tá'tor
se dí'tion
re béll'ion
as sém'blý
ad vént'üre

ex ée'ũ tíve
ex ág'ger ate
éx'qel len qý
rév'o lū'tion
de lín'e á'tion
eon féd'er ate
mág'is tá'ri al
ee elö si ás'tie al

124.	bu reau	dũch'ẽss	ef fãqẽ'	ãr'ti şan
lẽ'gend	(bũ'ro)	mem oir	de pĩet'	pã'tri õt
gõld'en	sol dier	(mẽm'war)	mĩ nũte'	qĩ'ti zẽnş
mẽd'al	(sõl'jer)	grãph'le	nar rãte'	eõl'o nĩze
tãb'lẽt	vĩs'eount	ex pũnge'	põr trãy'	eõl'o nĩst
in vẽn't	ẽm'prẽss	re hẽarse'	eom pile'	ẽm'i grant

7. MUSIC.

125.	lãy	thĩrd	bũ'gle	mu şĩ'cian
mũ'şie	ãir	fĩfth	õr'gan	õr'a tõ'ri o
trẽb'le	bãr	sĩxth	trõm'bõne	bãss'-vĩ'ol
fĩd'dle	kãy	flũte	pĩ ã'no	mẽt'ro nõme
lẽad'er	hũm	võĩqe	õp'er ã	ĩn'strũ ment
plãy'er	bãss	round	mẽl'o dĩ	me lõ'dẽ on
sĩng'er	bãnd	rhythm	nãt'ũ ral	ae eõr'dĩ on

126.	flãt	fõurth	rẽg'ũ lar	ãm'a tẽyr'
sẽe'ond	hãrp	seãles	vĩ'o lĩn'	dĩ'a tõn'ie
gãm'ut	bẽat	strĩng	I tal ian	har mõn'ie
õe'tãve	bẽll	choir	(ĩ tãl'yan)	ehro mãt'ie
trĩp'let	rẽst	(kwĩr)	ĩn'ter val	sol feg gio
dõt'ted	fife	eighth	lĩ brẽt'to	(sol fẽd'jo)
mẽfh'od	tĩme	(ãtth)	so prã'no	per fõrm'er
kãy'-nõte	tũne	võ'eal	me lõd'ie	ãe'qĩ dẽnt'al

127.	tõne	ãl'to	ẽx'er qĩqe	ẽl'e vã'tion
guĩ tãr'	nõte	sõ'lo	võ'eal ist	de pres sion
de grẽe'	pĩtch	trĩ'o	sẽm'i tõne	(de prẽsh'un)
quãr tẽt'	piẽqe	du ẽt'	õr'ehes trà	elãr'i o nẽt'
ãũg'mẽnt	stãff	sõl fã'	lẽg'er-line	har mõn'i eã
sẽv'ẽnth	brãss	fõr'tẽ	sĩx'tẽenth	har mõn'ie al
mõve'mẽnt	shãrp	tẽn'or	dĩ mĩn'ish	ĩn'strũ mẽnt'al
eõm'pass	spãqe	zĩth'ern	eom põş'er	thĩr'ty-sẽe'ond

8. OTHER STUDIES.

128.	draw'ing	bõt'a nŷ	a năt'o mŷ
Græek	paint'ing	zo ðl'o ġŷ	eon ehðl'o ġŷ
Frëñch	Spän'ish	ġe ðl'o ġŷ	mîn'er äł'o ġŷ
Lăt'in	Hë'brew	ehëm'is trŷ	mět a phŷŷ ies
Gër'man	Sän'skrit	eät'e ehŷm	the ðl'o ġŷ

Dictation Review.

SPOKEN LANGUAGE is the utterance of the oral elements, or articulate sounds, which represent *idē'as*. Orthoepey, or correct pronunciation, treats of sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are articulation, syllabication, and accent. Phonetics treats of the sounds of speech, called tonics, or pure tones; subtonics, or modified tones; and atonics, aspirates, or breathings. Orthography treats of the letters of the alphabet, and the correct spelling and writing of words. Some of its terms are, vowels, consonants, representative, labials, dentals, linguals, palatals, formative, diphthong, proper, improper, triphthong, cognate, alphabetic equivalents, longs, shorts, accents, acute, grave, circumflex, primary, secondary, nasal, accentuation, syllabication, breve, mute, power, lărynx, palatal, orthographer, sibilant, syllable, digraph, accentuate, enunciate, and characters. Elocution is the mode of reading and speaking. Its terms are, expression, emphasis, absolute, antithetic, inflection, rising, falling, slur, modulation, pitch, high, moderate, low, force, loud, gentle, quality, orotund, aspirated, guttural, trembling, rate, quick, slow, monotone, personation, persons, things, grammatical, rhetorical, etc. In grammar, we study the forms of speech and their relations to each other. Its terms are, noun, adjective, article, pronoun, personal, impersonal, relative, word, phrase, sentence, common, proper, improper, tense, past, perfect, pluperfect, imperfect, present, future, subject, predicate, object, adjunct, verb, adverb, active, passive, case, compose, construe, transpose, absolute, definite, positive, degree, compound, analyze, number, singular, plural, etymology, gender, masculine, feminine, neuter, person, părădigm, nominative, possess

sive, objective, intransitive, declension, comparison, superlative, imperative, comparative, distributive, interrogative, demonstrative, gerund, defective, participle, transitive, conjunction, adverbial, etc. Punctuation marks are the comma, semicolon, colon, period, interrogation point, exclamation point, parenthesis, quotation, caret, etc. Figures of rhetoric, such as apostrophe, hyperbole, metonymy, metaphor, and allegory, add to the beauties of prose composition. Logic is the science of pure and formal thought. Some of its terms are, syllogism, premise, major, minor, reasoning, analogy, presentative, category, etc. The following words relate to verse: heroic, iambic, trochaic, dactylic, anapestic, pastoral, etc.

MATHEMATICS treats of quantities or magnitudes. Its parts are *arithmetic*; *geometry*, including *trigonometry* and *conic sections*; and *analysis*, including *algebra*, *analytical geometry*, and *calculus*. Some arithmetical terms are, add, subtract, more, less, multiply, divide, increase, decrease, figures, numeration, notation, Roman, Arabic, sum, amount, product, quotient, remainder, difference, compute, plus, minus, subtrahend, minuend, fraction, integer, decimal, aliquot, interest, principal, payment, equality, multiple, reduction, whole, mixed, prime, naught, insurance, proportion, percentage, problem, question, example, answer, numerator, denominator, root, cube, etc. Spell the following words: line, hypotenuse, abacus, angle, arc, acute, abscissa, chord, conoid, surd, curve, cone, cylinder, diameter, diagonal, co-ordinate, co-efficient, corollary, dodecahedron, evolute, equilateral, epi-cycloid, frustum, hexagon, isosceles, hyperbola, lozenge, lens, node, octagon, octahedron, oval, parabola, ovoid, parallelogram, parallelopiped, pelecoid, pentagon, quadrangle, pyramid, polygon, quadrant, quadrilateral, rectangle, radius, rhomb, scalene, secant, sector, segment, sine, tangent, stereography, sub-tangent, tetragon, tetrahedron, trapezium, truncate, ungula, isometrical, periphery, homologous.

GEOGRAPHY treats of the world, its races of men, other animals, products, etc. Earth is our planet, globe, world, etc. Parts of land are called continent, island, isthmus, peninsula, cape, promontory, st ppe, mountain, volcano, desert, oasis, plain, shore, prairie, etc. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, straits, etc. The races of men are the Caucasian, Mongolian, African,

American, and Malayan. Other words used are, city, country, town, state, province, district, archipelago, abyss, ravine, morass, typhoon, monsoon, arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Northern, Southern, lagoon, plateau, estuary, Indian, parterre, avalanche, horizon, etc. The Caucasian race has Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic branches.

ASTRONOMY treats of the starry heavens—of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, etc. The major planets of the solar system are, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Urania, etc., are minor planets. The twelve signs of the Zodiac are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Write Arcturus, sidereal, galaxy, cosmogony, Orion, welkin, solstice, penumbra, macrocosm, apsides, equinoctial, pleiades, mundane, terrestrial, uranography, etc.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY treats of material objects. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Attraction tends to the cohesion of bodies. It is magnetic, capillary, cohesive, etc. Velocity means rate of motion. Matter may be ductile, frangible or brittle, dense, granular, tangible, elastic, ponderous, penetrable, impermeable, incompressible, etc.

HISTORY is an orderly record of the chief events which concern a people. It is known as ancient, modern, sacred, profane, general, ecclesiastical, abridged, etc. Historical stories, essays, anecdotes, annals, and narratives should be authentic. Historic periods are ages, decades, epochs, centuries, etc. History describes leaders, rulers, ministers, nations, governments, states, customs, manners, seditions, rebellions, revolutions, adventures, etc.

MUSIC is the art of so combining sounds as to please the ear. It is vocal and instrumental. An instrumental performer may be a vocalist, or singer. Spell the names of the following instruments: fiddle, bugle, organ, piano, trombone, bass-viol, metronome, melodeon, accordion, violin, guitar, clarinet, etc. Write the words gamut, treble, opera, musician, solfeggio, quartet, orchestra, chromatic, diatonic, solo, solos, composer, amateur, etc.

STUDY French, drawing, painting, botany, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Sanskrit, hygiene, zoölogy, geölogy, anatomy, chemistry, catechism, and mental and moral philosophy.

X. RELIGION.

1. GOD AND HEAVEN.

129.	Gôd	Trin'i tỹ	e tẽr'ni tỹ
Fă'ther	Són	Ore ā'tor	in fĩn'i tỹ
Māk'er	Word	Al mĩght'ỹ	om nis cience
Jẽ'sus	Lôrd	Be dẽem'er	(om nĩsh'ens)
Spir'it	Lĩfe	Cóm'fort er	om nĩp'o tẽnçe
Sáv iour	Jũdģe	Pār'a elẽte	ĩn'de pẽnd'ẽnçe
Gôd'hẽad	Chrĩst	Em mǎn'ũ el	ôm'ni prẽs'ẽnçe
130.	lôve	ũ'ni tỹ	pre sci ence
bẽ'ing	trũfh	mǎj'es tỹ	(prẽ'shĩ ens)
pow'er	mĩght	chǎr'i tỹ	u biq ui ty
glô'ry	bliss	sǎne'ti tỹ	(yũ bĩk'wĩ tỹ)
mẽr'cy	wĩs'dóm	hõ'li nẽss	sẽlf'ex'ĩs'tence
jũs'tice	ģôod'ness	ǎt'tri bute	im mũ'ta bĩl'i tỹ
131.	Quẽn	prõph'ets	pār'a dĩa
hẽav'ẽn	sǎints	a põs'fles	çe lẽs'tial
sẽr'aph	thrõnẽs	eõn'fes sorş	an ģẽl'ie
chẽr'ub	blẽss'ed	pǎ'tri ǎrehs	se rǎph'ie
ǎn'ģelş	vĩr'ģinş	sẽr'a phim	che rũ'bie
pow'ers	mǎr'tyrs	chẽr'u bim	dõm'i nǎ'tions
vĩrt'ues	dõc'tors	ǎreh ǎn'ģelş	prĩn'qi pǎl'i ties
132.	jõỹ	re dẽemed'	sũb'til tỹ
beaũ'tỹ	ģôod	pre şerved'	brill'ian ỹ
splẽn'dor	pũre	ere ā'ted	a ģĩl'i tỹ
plẽas'ure	jũst	pẽr'fẽet ed	fe liq'i tỹ
briġht'ness	trũę	jũs'ti fied	in tẽġ'ri tỹ
pũ'ri ty	rẽst	glõ'ri fied	blẽss'ed ness
elǎr'i ty	pẽaçe	sǎne'ti fied	im pǎs'si bĩl'i ty

2. FAITH AND PRACTICE.

133.	măn	môr'tal	re lig'ion
Ad'am	sîn	griêv'oûs	prim'i tive
Să'tan	fall	vê'ni al	o rig'i nal
sîn'ner	löss	ob lâ'tion	mé'di ā'tion
fallen	pāin	sac'ri fice	ad'o rā'tion
sick'ness	hell	(săk'rî fiz)	in'ter çes'sion
weak'ness	dëath	a tōne'ment	pā'tri āreh'al

134.	Jew	Bi'ble	in'fi del
pā'gan	Türk	Gös'pel	ā'the ist
Gên'tile	sëet	Script'ûre	a pös'tate
Hē'brew	Grëek	E pīs'fle	schis măt'ie
Jew'ish	schism	tra dī'tion	rën'e gade
Christ'ian	tëach	Căth'o lie	sëe tār'i an
priest'hood	Chûrch	hër'e tie	hër'e si āreh

135.	law	ôr'der	in dül'gence
eăn'on	rûle	mīs'sion	pûr'ga to rÿ
döğ'mâ	rite	döe'trine	măt'ri mo nÿ
tën'et	writ	ûne'tion	Eū'eha rist
pā'pal	fôrm	băp'tism	eon'fir măt'ion
Rō'man	erëed	pën'ançe	rës'ur rëe'tion
Ni'çene	prëach	săe'ra ment	in fal'li bil'i ty

136.	pÿx	să'ered	hu măn'i ty
dî vine'	erib	vës'sel	dî vîn'i ty
hū'man	Bābe	păt'en	mî răe'û lous
vîe'tim	Hōst	chăl'îçe	im măe'û late
stā'ble	wîne	prës'ençe	im'mo lâ'tion
măn'ger	brëad	sûb'stance	in'ear nă'tion
Vîr'gin	blöod	ae'çi dents	tran sub stan ti a tion
Môth'er	böd'ÿ	eon çep'tion	(trăn'sub stăn'shî ā'shun)

137.	fast	pī'e tŷ	īn'dus trŷ
gōd'ly	Lēnt	mōd'es tŷ	hōn'es tŷ
pī'ous	ālmŷ	eōn'ti nençe	fī dēl'i tŷ
mēr'it	works	hū ml'i tŷ	sīm plīq'i tŷ
fāīfh'ful	dēeds	fōr'ti tūde	up'right ness
fāst'ing	prāyer	tēm'per ançe	lōn'ga nīm'i tŷ
prāy'ing	tīthes	so brī'e tŷ	in gēn'u ous ness

138.	mild	ex ā'men	in tē'ri or
mōr'al	wīse	at trī'tion	sōv'er eīgn
mōd'est	mēek	eon trī'tion	ū'ni vēr'sal
sīm'ple	fēar	eon fēs'sion	ae'eu gā'tion
hūm'ble	hōpe	eon mūn'ion	ab'so lū'tion
mild'ness	fāīfh	grāt'i tūde	res'ti tū'tion
pru'dençe	grāçe	thānks'gīv ing	ex am'i nā'tion
pā'tience	chāste	sāt'is fāe'tion	sū'per nāt'ū ral

139.	sīng	pōv'er tŷ	eon mād'ment
o bey'	prāy	chās'ti tŷ	Dēe'a lōgus
hōn'or	chānt	pro fēs'sion	the ōl'o gŷ
re vēre'	knēel	sue çēs'sion	the o lō'gi an
re spēet'	a dōre'	re līg'ious	pon tīf'i eal
prē'çept	in vōke'	rēv'er ençe	thē'o lōg'ie al
eoun'sel	for gīve'	o bē'di ençe	ē'van gēl'ie al
eon mād'm	ab stāin'	vōl'un ta rŷ	āp'os tōl'ie al

140.	lūst	ān'ger	hēr'e sŷ
sīn'ful	prīde	lŷ'ing	flāt'ter ŷ
wīck'ed	wrāth	mūr'der	pre sūmp'tion
vī'cious	slōth	stēal'ing	drūnk'en ness
hauht'ŷ	thēft	seōff'ing	im pū'ri tŷ
fāīfh'less	fraud	wrān'gling	i dōl'a trŷ
im pūre'	doubt	doubt'ing	a pōs'ta sŷ
un elēan'	de spāir'	glūt'ton ŷ	in'fī dēl'i tŷ

141.	vile	mă'di um	hỹ pœ'ri sỹ
ĩ'dol	băse	eon'jur er	prœ'f a nă'tion
ô'men	false	sôr'qer er	dēs'e eră'tion
děv'ıl	wrông	măg'ie al	in'ean tă'tion
măg'ie	spëll	eăl'um nỹ	sae'ri lē'gious
wiz'ard	witdh	săe'ri lege	dĩ'a bôl'ie al
fē'tiqh	trick	blăs'phe mỹ	něe'ro măn qer
eon'jure	rôgue	fēt i qhĩm	ea lũm'ni a tor
fore tell'	môck'er	něe'ro man qỹ	spĩr'it u al ỉm

3. HIERARCHY, VESTMENTS, RITES, ETC.

142.	Pôpe	eăr'di nal	Jăq'ũ it
pôn'tiff	hěad	ae'o lyte	Căr'mel ite
prěl'ate	chĩef	thũ'ri fer	Fran qĩs'ean
bĩsh'op	priest	sũf'fra găn	Păs'sion ist
lěg'ate	elėrk	děl'e gāte	Sul pi ti an
pri'mate	erôs	elěr'gy man	(sul pĩsh'ĩ an)
nun ci o	bũrse	ěx'or qist	Do mĩn'i ean
(nũn'shĩ o)	lights	ărch bĩsh'op	Re dẽmp'tor ist

143.	ălb	mĩ'ter	as qět'ie
frĩ'ar	săe	ăm'lye	ěr'e mĩte
Ob'late	păll	qěns'er	qěl'e brant
Serv'ite	eôpe	gĩrd'le	ăneh'o rite
Paul'ist	vqil	eăs'sock	môn'as ter ỹ
Mă'rist	stôle	sũr'plĩe	eôn vेंट'ũ al

144.	dėan	môn'strange	qěr'e mo nỹ
păs'tor	mônk	săe'u lar	ôf'fer tō rỹ
rěe'tor	děsk	rěg'u lar	ěl'e vă'tion
ăb'bot	rôod	ab lũ'tion	ăd'o ră'tion
pri'or	serėen	in tẽn'tion	ben'e dĩe'tion

145.	băll	ôffer	me mên'to	eôn'se eră'tion
vi'e'ar	năve	săr'mon	ea thă'dral	tăb'er na ele
căn'on	fônt	pul'pit	ba gil'i eă	gên'u fiô'e'tion
lă'e'tor	cărds	văs'try	erų'ci fix	pil'grim age
dăa'eon	choir	răad'er	erų'ci fer	pôn tîf'i eate
elăr'le	(kwir)	lă'vite	măn'i ple	viăt'i eum
elăr'gy	elăe	chânt'er	chăg'u ble	ci bô'ri um
eul'rate	erų'pt	prăach'er	eô'pô ral	săget'u a ry
prăb'end	shrine	re spônse'	thū'ri ble	pū'ri fi eă'tor
chăp'lăin	erų'ets	ăn'ti phon	eă'e'rist y	ôe ele'giăt'i eă.

146.	Măss	să'cret	băf'try	hôm'i lŷ
ăm'bry	Săxt	Măt'ing	păr'ish	no vă'nă
gă'tar	Nône	Văs'pers	lăy'man	rô'ga rŷ
răl'le	Prime	eôl'leat	chăp'ter	ri'tu al
mă'ssal	Tărce	prăf'ace	cro sier	hŷ'ur gŷ
ôf'fiçe	Lăndg	in'tăc it	(krŷ'sher)	trăd'it ŷim
ry'bric	băadg	Côm'pline	trăn'sept	bră'vi a rŷ

147.	ôil	ăm'ber	đi vine'	Eph'e sus
hŷ'ly	wăx	sŷn'od	de erăe'	Lăt'e ran
wă'ter	sălt	mŷs'tic	or đăin'	Văt'i ean
lă'ver	bălm	ăn'them	en jŷin'	Căl'va rŷ
ăsh'eg	Niçe	in'çense	wor'ship	Năs'a reă
ôl'ive	Trănt	eoun'cil	sôl'ems	Băth'le hem
ton sure	stoup	priăst'lŷ	săne'tion	Na tŷv'i tŷ
(tôn shur)	chrigm	eôn'elave	plă'na rŷ	E pŷph'a mŷ

148.	nŷn	East'er	lă'i tŷ	đi ôc'e san
hăb'it	vow	hăr'mit	Lo răt'o	săq'er dŷ'tal
ăb'bay	çăll	să'ster	seăp'u lar	eat'e ehŷ'men
ăb'bess	cowl	fă'ther	ber răt'tă	ôe'u măn'i eal
nŷv'ice	stăll	môth'er	Păn'te eăst	Cô'pus Chris'ti
ban deau	psălm	eôn'vent	As çăn'sion	Cŷ'eum çig'lon
(băn'do)	Rôme	pil'grim	As sŷmp'tion	eăn'on i ză'tion
Christ'mas	Lourd'es	blăss'ing	răl'i qua rŷ	ex'eom mŷ ni eă'tion

Dictation Review.

RELIGION treats of the relations between the soul and God, who is the Creator, Maker, Lord, of all created beings. In nature He is unity, but He is three in person, and hence, is called the Holy Trinity. God the Father sent to earth His eternal Word, or Son, who was born in Bethlehem of the Virgin Mary, and died on Calvary to redeem man from sin. The third person of the Godhead is called the Holy Ghost, or Spirit. Some of the divine attributes are self-existence, omniscience, omnipotence, omnipresence, prescience, ubiquity, immutability, etc. In heaven are the angels, arch-angels, principalities, powers, virtues, dominations, thrones, cherubim and seraphim; also, the saints and their Queen, virgins, doctors, martyrs, prophets, apostles, etc. Perfected, justified, glorified, they possess subtilty, agility, brilliancy, impassibility, and enjoy peace, pleasure and felicity.

2. The faith of the Catholic Church is that which Jesus Christ came to teach. It replaced the Hebrew or Jewish law, which also was given by God. A heresiarch leads men into heresy or schism. Avoid atheists, infidels, apostates, schismatics and heretics. Believe in the Incarnation, the Immaculate Conception, and Papal Infallibility. Revere Scripture, apostolic tradition, evangelical counsel; believe creed, dogma, tenet; obey canon, rule, precept, Decalogue. In the sacrifice of the Mass is offered the body and blood, soul and divinity of our Saviour. The sacraments are baptism, penance, Eucharist, confirmation, unction, order, and matrimony. Good works, done in the state of grace merit before God. Be meek, chaste, simple, humble, devout. Pride, sloth, anger, fraud, drunkenness, apostasy, impurity are sinful. Avoid mediums, sorcerers, spiritualists, calumniators. Honor voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience. Go to confession with contrition, after a good examen. Make restitution and satisfaction. Approach communion with reverence, gratitude, thanksgiving. Gain indulgences for the souls in purgatory. Love industry, sobriety, honesty, simplicity.

3. The Pope, cardinals, bishops, and priests form the hierarchy. Religious orders are Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Redemptors.

ists, etc. The clergy are secular and regular. They may be pastors, vicars, prelates, prebends, curates, deans, etc. A church has a nave, crypt, choir, sanctuary, rood, tabernacle, etc. An altar must have lights, cruets, cards, a missal, relics, corporal, pall, burse, purificator, chalice, paten, ciborium, monstrance, crucifix. Sacerdotal vestments are a cassock, berretta, surplice, amice, girdle, maniple, stole, chasuble, miter, etc. In the sacristy are an ambry, thurible, incense, censer, etc. In a monastery are a prior, abbot or abbess, monks, nuns, cowls, habits, cells, stalls, rosaries, scapulars, etc. Make triduum and novenas. Keep holy the feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Resurrection, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, Assumption, etc. Hear a homily, say beads, chant office, read a breviary, keep a reliquary. Make a pilgrimage to Rome, Loreto, Lourdes or other shrines. Diocesan conclaves are synods. The first Ecumenical Council was held at Nice, the last at the Vatican; their decrees bind all the faithful. Dread excommunication.

XI. FARMING.

1. SURFACE AND SOIL.

149.	āir	vāle	spring	lēdġe	fārm'ing
a cres	rūt	eāve	bridġe	dītġh	wōrn'-out
(ā'kerz)	rūn	eōve	strēam	rīdġe	spring'ŷ
dāi'rŷ	sōd	rōck	grānġe	erēek	ār'a ble
mān'or	skŷ	bānġk	slough	glāde	till'a ble
stā'ble	wāy	sānd	grōund	wōōdġ	al lū'vi al
150.	lōt	fīne	fīēld	hēaġh	pro lif'le
fōr'est	plōt	fōōt	stōne	hēdġe	pro due'tive
till'er	spōt	fēet	mānse	eōpse	plan tā'tion
till'age	hīll	pōōl	mārsh	yārdġ	hug'band rŷ
tēn'ant	dēll	dīke	ehāġm	swāle	hug'band man
fārm'er	dāle	būsh	swāmp	ēarġh	āġ'ri cult'ure
plānt'er	sōll	wōōd	eōarse	dēpġh	hōr'ti eult'ure

151.	lāne	pāsh	elāy	gār'den	lōw'land
rōck'y	būlk	rōad	mārl	fēr'tile	ōr'chard
sānd'y	dēep	pōnd	drive	stēr'ile	mēad'ōw
bōg'g'y	size	bārn	mile	fāl'lōw	wōōd'land
lōam'y	rōds	wāll	mōōr	bār'ren	bārn'-yard
wōōd'y	eliff	fārm	mēnd	ūp'land	fārm'-house
elāy'e'y	lōam	plāin	seānt	pāst'ūre	etl'ti va tor
mārsh'y	fēnce	drāin	es tāte'	sēed'plāt	ēl'e vā tor

2. WORK AND PRODUCTS.

152.	fiḡ	plān	split	fēn'cing	pūmp'kin
ēōlt'er	rḡe	hūsk	shēll	ēḡar'ing	ēḡg'plant
rēap'er	rḡe	fēed	skim	chōp'ping	spin ach
mōw'er	hāy	pull	stāck	wēed'ing	(spīn'ej)
fūr'rōw	ēōb	puḡh	stōck	mār'king	hēad'-chēse
hār'rōw	būd	rēap	chāin	houg'ing	al fāl'fā
bār'rōw	fir	bind	chūrn	stā'bling	būck'-wheat
win'nōw	ōak	hāul	plānt	drāḡ'ging	brēad'stūffs

153.	diḡ	work	chāff	ōl'ives	po tā'to
elō'ver	hōe	plāy	chēss	mēl'onḡ	to mā'to
ēōt'ton	sōw	plōd	smūt	āp'ples	to bā'e'eo
fōd'der	lōw	rōve	strāw	lēm'onḡ	nūrs'er y
bār'ley	mōw	eall	shēaf	lū'cern	eān'ta leup
rēd'top	ēlm	yōke	shōck	mīl'let	mūsk'-mel'on
stūb'ble	hāh	chōp	erops	qīt'ronḡ	wā'ter-mel'on
prōd'uḡe	yew	drāw	thrēsh	plḡ'eonḡ	chānt'i elser

154.	piḡ	eālf	spāde	ōr'ange	bīl'bēr rḡ
hōe'ing	hōḡ	fīax	fīāl	rūn'ner	dew'bēr rḡ
yōk'ing	sow	būrr	ḡlēan	sīck'le	mūl'bēr rḡ
sōw'ing	hām	pēas	dālve	erā'dle	rāsp'bēr rḡ
lōḡ'ging	lārd	peār	shāde	eār'rot	erān'bēr rḡ
spād'ing	pōrk	sēed	shrūb	ḡār'lie	ḡōōḡe'bēr rḡ
rōll'ing	ōx	rēed	swāsh	tūr'nip	blāck'bēr rḡ
ōrīv'ing	cow	mīlk	sprout	fēn'nel	strāw'bēr rḡ
erā'dling	bull	wēed	spruḡe	rāy'bārḡ	hūck'le bēr rḡ

155.

ewe	pine	peach	thorn	pars'nip
bā'eon	(yq)	vine	wine	pārs'leŷ
eā'pon	rām	rind	māize	çēl'er ŷ
pōrk'er	lāmb	rick	wōol	let tuce
hās'let	vēal	mint	shēep	(lēt'tis)
sān'sāge	bēef	limb	shōte	bēr'rieŷ
rōst'er	hide	twiŷ	stēer	eŷ'rants
pōult'rŷ	bēeŷ	bārk	swine	tīm'o thŷ

156.

hēnŷ	rūsh	lārch	dūcks	chick'enŷ
lā'dle	eōck	bīrch	drāke	bōne'dust
būt'ter	nēst	pēel	bēech	phōs'phate
rāsh'er	ēggŷ	pūlp	stārk	spīke'nard
dāsh'er	dōve	plūm	tāreŷ	plow'shāre
rēn'net	down	pām	fūrze	mōld'bōard
tāl'lōw	eŷrd	bām	vētch	grān'a rŷ
bull'ock	whey	stēm	phlōx	fēr'ti liz'er
hār'vest	swill	gērm	gōurd	as pār'a gus

157.

āx	flāŷ	bough	flēeŷ	milk'-pan
gāth'er	sāw	fērn	grāpe	milk'pāil
pīck'ing	fōrk	sāge	chēeŷ	milk'-rack
dīŷ'ging	plow	wīld	erēam	chēeŷ'-vat
mār'ket	drāŷ	wōld	whēat	būt'ter y
tūr'keyŷ	rāke	sīnk	erēss	ā'pri eot
rād'ish	eōrn	mōas	sprāy	eŷ eum ber
mūs'tard	eāne	mūck	eŷūmp	būt'ter nuts

158.

sāp	pānŷ	spēnŷe	ōx'en	wāl'nuts
gua no	yām	pāil	mān'ger	bēech'nuts
(gwā'nō)	lēak	pēat	grōve	chēss'nuts
row en	lēaf	lime	trūnk	ba nā'nāŷ
(rou'en)	bēet	frūit	grāft	hā'zel nuts
ma nūre'	ōats	trēeŷ	quīnŷe	nē'e'tar ine
gŷp'sum	hōps	rōots	gēese	pōme grān'ate
plās'ter	rīŷe	gāme	squab	su gar cane
eōm'pōst	hēmp	grāin	(akwōb)	(shūŷ'ar-kān)

XII. TRADE AND OCCUPATIONS.

1. EXCHANGE AND TRADE.

159.	pār	prō'ceeds	in'land	eūr'en cŷ
buŷ'er	buŷ	pēd'dler	erēd'it	eūs'tom er
fāe'tor	sēll	pūr'chase	fōr'ger	treas ur y
dēbt'or	dēal	dīs'eount	ġām'ble	(trēzh'ŷr ȳ)
eōf'fer	lōss	hūck'ster	fōr'eign	treas ur er
mōn'ey	nōte	busi ness	sōlv'ent	(trēzh'ŷr er)
spē'cie	eōlin	(biz'nes)	ġām'bler	pūr'chas er
160.	fāll	mōn'ġer	ex tōrt'	spōe'u lāte
hġ'ġle	ġāin	sūt'ler	spēnd'er	prēġ'i dent
ōf'fiċe	ċēnt	ōr'ders	u su ry	dī rēet'ors
dēal'er	eāsh	eall'ing	(ŭ'zhŷ rŷ)	in sōlv'a ble
trād'er	bānk	dēal'ing	u su rer	in vēst'ment
bār'ter	firm	trāf'fic	(ŭ'zhŷ rer)	sus pēn'sion
jōb'ber	mārt	pūr sūt'	fōr'ger ȳ	ex tor tion
rūn'ner	work	eom mūte'	dāf'i ċit	(eks tōr'shŷn)
161.	fāir	ġarn'ings	bank'rupt	sġ'na tŷre
de pōe'	dime	treas ure	nō'ta rŷ	bōōk'-keep'er
a vāilġ'	bōōth	(trēzh'ur)	eāp'i tal	fin'an ċlēr'
ba zāar'	billġ	pāy'ment	in sur er	ġue'tion ġer'
pis tōle'	eīrk	fār'thing	(in shōr'er)	de liv'er ȳ
eon sōlġ'	stōre	eōn'tract	erēd'it or	se eū'ri tŷ
eash iār'	stōck	mār'chant	prē'mi um	em pō'ri ŷm
162.	sġht	sālēġ'man	in sure	eāp'i tal ist
bānk'er	drāft	shōp'man	(in shōr')	mīll'ion āire
brō'ker	trāde	trādeġ'man	de pōġ'it	li a bīl'i tieġ
pōst'age	ċhēck	wām'pum	vo ca tion	eoun'ter fēit
prō'test	pouna	mōrt'ġage	(vo kā'shun)	in sōlv'en cŷ
bāl'ance	rē'al	wharf'age	in dōrs'er	bānk'rupt cŷ
pār'tner	ġa'ġle	eōm'merċe	do mēs'tie	shāre'-hōld er
fāil'ure	ā'ġent	stāte'ment	em bēz'zle	en dōrse'ment
in'voċe	tēll'er	wāre'house	in sōlv'ent	eōr'po rā'tion

163.	fīōr'in	tāl'ent	in'eōme	as sign'	bār'gāin
ūg'ance	sēll'er	guin'ea	rān'sōm	ef fēets	shīl'ling
vēnd'er	prōf'it	shōk'el	chāf'fer	ar rēars'	stōr'ling
wā'gēs	sēu'do	hāg'gle	gūld'er	fi nānce'	pre ēmpt'
bull'ion	dūe'at	mār'ker	stōr'age	ex pēnsē'	a mounts'
(bul'yūn)	dōl'lar	haw'k'er	stī'pend	trans āet'	ex chānge

2. PROVISIONS.

164.	tēa	wine	sū'et	ēx'tract	lōb'sterg
bāk'er	sālt	mēat	sō'dā	spī'cēs	al monds
mill'er	māçe	tārts	jēl'ly	crāck'ers	(ā'mūnda)
grō'çer	lōaf	cākes	brō'mā	hēr'ring	gēl'a tīne
brew er	lārd	grist	çit'ron	eōd'fish	hōm'i nŷ
(brp'er)	fēed	grind	san'çēs	rāi'gīng	tāp'i ō'eā
sālm'ōn	fish	grōōds	kēтч'up	māтч'es	l'gīn glāss
būtch'er	frūit	grāīng	ōl'ives	pēarl'ash	ār'rōw rōōt

165.	gīll	trūst	būck'et	re çēipt'	eōrn'stārch
eōf'fee	tōll	prīçe	būsh'el	ae eount'	mīnce'-mēat
eō'eōa	eōst	quārt	bār'rel	meas ure	in'di gō
gīn'ger	cāak	yēast	būn'dle	(mēzh'yqr)	ōl'ive-ōil
pēp'per	shōt	whīsk	bās'ket	hōg's'hēad	kēr'o sēne
hōp'per	shād	brōōm	brūsh'es	pow'der	cām'phēne
nūt'mēg	sōap	chēat	buŷ'ing	bul'lets	mo lās'seç
cas'sia	hōps	chēap	gill'spīçe	dōōr'mat	lin'seed-ōil
(kāsh'ā)	mālt	chārgē	blāck'ing	whīt'ing	mār'ma lāde

166.	būr	erūse	tā'per	eōr'di al	dēm'i jōhn
sīr'up	bōlt	grīnd	çi gār'	wēigh'ing	māck'er el
hōn'ey	brān	shōrts	gāl'lon	bāsh'brick	çin'na mon
pās'try	bēer	snūff	pār'çel	dried'bēef	sāl'e rā'tus
cān'dŷ	bāke	stārch	fīr'kin	dried'frūit	grō'çer lēç
eōn'feet	nūts	seālēç	tāl'lōw	chow'chow	an chō'vies
eōm'fit	sift	tīērçe	cān'dle	pre çērves'	pi'e-a lī'lī
mūs'tard	mīll	tōngue	sēll'ing	chānd'ler	sēt'tle ment
bis cuit	sāck	eļōves	hām'per	lārd'-ōil	pro vis ions
(bīs'kīt)	bāg's	wēigh't	vāck'age	spērm'ōil	(pro vīzh'unā)

3. ARTS AND TRADES.

167.	tōbl	wēld	lēv'el	ūp'per	work'shop
mā'son	ādz	lōom	bēv'el	in'step	whēt'stōne
jōin'er	gwl	drill	bū'rin	fōot'ed	grind'stōne
pāint'er	saw	lāthe	pl'erq	lā'cing	plūmb'-line
lim'ner	bīts	plāne	gu'ger	lēath'er	plūmb'-rule
mōd'el	file	prēss	chis'el	gāi'terq	blāck'smith
frēs'eō	vise	fōrge	shōv'el	eōb'bler	work'-bench
eān'vas	tire	wēdge	trow'el	strētch'er	wheel'wright
168.	tāck	mōld	fēl'ly	rāk'er	gōld'smith
dow'el	brād	gouge	ān'vil	tow'er	en grāv'er
jōint'er	nāil	pūnch	bō'rax	tūr'ret	drōp'-press
rūb'ble	būtt	chālk	smith'y	bil'let	die'-sink'er
rām'mer	eārd	chāin	dye'tub	āsh'lar	die'-sink'ing
hām'mer	knōb	eātch	pul'ley	lāt'tice	sōl'der ing
gim'let	rule	elāmp	nīp'pers	tēm'plet	en grāv'ing
bōr'ing	hōok	elōth	pōr'trait	gēar'ing	pōl'ish ing
build'er	pick	erāsh	dōve'tail	beār'ing	rōt'ten-stōne
169.	eūt	flūx	bār'ber	bīt'stock	pāint'ing
ēa'gel	wīg	tōngq	rā'zor	twēe'zerq	seūlp'tor
eōr'bal	hāir	spōke	tāi'lor	brād'gwl	dis'tance
tōg'gle	hōne	gāuge	mēr'cer	erōw'bar	lānd'seape
swiv'el	eōif	thillq	drā'per	found'ry	fōre'ground
stā'ple	eūrl	shāft	nēe'dle	gūd'gēon	phō'to grāph
hān'dle	būst	swāge	lin'ing	shāft'ing	per spēe'tive
māi'let	bōnd	seāleq	pōck'et	eōup'ling	mīn'ī a tūre
170.	trāp	wheel	vēl'vet	de sign'	dry'-gōodq
riv'et	fōil	nīche	rib'bon	vār'nish	sēam'stress
fau'cet	frēt	nāve	flān'nel	vo lūte'	ēm'er y
rāb'bet	trim	grōin	pāt'tern	ār eāde'	me rī'no
hēad'er	wēlt	spīre	thīm'ble	fes tōon'	gōat'skin
stāt'tie	bōbt	vāult	bind'ing	ear'tōon'	hāb'it'-elōth
eōl'ors	shōe	friēze	dōe'skin	re pāired'	eāl'ci mīne
piet'ure	sōle	serōll	drill'ing	chāp'trel	em broid'er
pīg'ment	hēel	serībe	wād'ding	shām pōo'	em broid'er y

171.	tũb	pāl'ing	lũm'ber	eöst'ly	vice'-bench
o gēe'	vāt	eōp'ing	shĩn'gle	spā'ciouš	tāp'-wrench
ho tēl'	dye	flōor'ing	wāin'seot	prĩnce'ly	mill'-wrigħt
tāv'ern	blũe	dwēll'ing	bũt'tress	fire'-proof	eōld'-chig'el
vĩl'lā	bũff	seānt'ling	skỹ'light	wēll'-built	ma chĩn'ist
mēd'al	hũeš	build'ing	trān'sōm	table-d'hote	bũr'nish er
eās'fle	tĩnts	hēat'ing	mũll'ion	(tā'bl dōt)	eoun'ter sĩnħ
pāl'ace	light	wēld'ing	kĩng'pōst	eon vēn'ient	screw'eũt ter

172.	chĩmb	dry'ing	wēav'er	ōĩl'-stōne	jew'el er
chās'er	hōōp	dye'ing	sād'dler	lāp'-stōne	mĩl'li ner
grāv'er	elēat	tĩnt'ing	seũlpt'ũre	kēy'stōne	plās'ter er
wāsh'er	white	rōll'erš	seũlp'tress	sōap'-stōne	eār'pen ter
brew'er	pāĩnt	ōr'ange	dye'-stuff	stāĩr'-rod	sĩl'ver smĩħ
(brq'er)	shāde	yēl'lōw	dye'-wood	tōōl'chest	shqe'māk er
hāt'ter	stāĩn	bār'rel	tāp-plāte	tāck'-elaw	brick'lāy er
tān'ner	grēen	hēad'ing	drĩll'-bōw	eāl'i perš	stōne'-eut ter
eōōp'er	prĩgm	ĩm'pōst	drĩll'-press	jāck'plāne	eōrd'-wāĩn er

173.	rouge	shēarš	flāsk	Dōr'ie	E gỹp'tian
rēam'er	(rōsh)	sewed	chũck	Rō'man	Com pōš'ite
mān'drel	bēard	(sōd)	dỹ'er	Gōsh'ie	Co rĩn'thi an
plān'ing	strōp	hēeled	bōr'ing	Tũs'ean	Mo resque
slōt'ting	strāp	pēgged	lān'tern	Nōr'man	(mo rēak')
chās'ing	brũsh	squāre	re liēf'	I ōn'ie	Mān'sard-rōōf
brāce'let	erĩmp	slēdge	re liēve'	I tal ic	thēr mōm'e ter
ēar'-ring	gōōse	brōoch	pōr'trait	(ĩ tāl'ik)	pho tōg'ra phỹ
neck'lāce	thrēad	wrēnch	stũ'di o	ēd'i fiçe	ār'ehi tēet'ũre

174.	ĩn'dĩ gō	a lēm'bie	sũb'ũrbš	ām'bro tỹpe
ō'eher	vĩ'o let	erũ'ci ble	pũr'lieũš	pān'o rā'mā
gā'ble	lā'bor er	fin'ish er	prēm'i seš	ār tĩf'i çer
eōl'umũ	ār'tĩ šan	pēd'i ment	sēp'a rate	en tāb'la tũre
eōt'tage	eām'e rā	mĩ'ter-box	lo eā'tion	pho tōg'ra pher
hānd'saw	čēl'lu loid	eũ'po lā	po gĩ'tion	da gũērre'o tỹpe
ma chĩne'	pĩn'na ele	pār'a pet	en vĩ'ronš	sĩl'ħqu ōtĩe
seāf'fold	pēd'es tal	mĩn'a ret	vĩ čĩn'i tỹ	nu mĩš'ma tĩst
mān'sion	pĩ lās'ter	ro tũn'dā	me eħān'ie	mān'ũ fāe'to rỹ
strũet'ũre	pa vĩl'ion	eōr'ri dōr	ad jā'çent	mān'ũ fāet'ur er

XIII. PUBLICATIONS—STATIONERY.

1. MANUFACTORY.

175.	ink	print	eov'erə	blānk'et	mān'u script
eōp'y	bēd	pēarl	lēath'er	jōb'-work	ap prēn'tiç
māt'ter	lēaf	blānk	mār'gin	hānd'bill	eom pōg'i tor
gu'fhor	týpe	spāçe	prēf'ace	fōre'man	joūr'ney man
bīnd'er	eālf	chāse	print'ed	prēss'man	prōōf'-rēad er
bīnd'ing	rōan	mārks	quār'to	rēg'is ter	týpe'-found'er
print'er	pāge	pōints	fō'li o	çýl'in der	týpe'-mēt'al
print'ing	prōōf	quōins	oe tā'vo	im pōg'ing	dū'o dēç'i mo

176.	bār	rounce	quē'rý	boúr geōis'	tý pōg'ra phý
fēed'ing	fōnt	bōards	in dēnt'	dī'a mōnd	lōw'er-eāse
ink'ing	rēck	pl'eā	mīn'ion	eāp'i talç	ūp'per-eāse
rōll'ing	fōrm	āg'ate	bre viēr'	çir'eu lar	līh'o grāph
pull'ing	blōck	rōll'er	beār'erə	mo rōe'eo	eom pōg'ing
prēss'ing	eīōh	friak'et	tým'pan	tī'tle-pāge	jūs'ti fý'ing
fold'ing	shēet	gāl'ley	fiç'ūreə	pūb'lish er	stē're o týpe
eūt'ting	shēep	spā'çeə	quād'rats	non'pa rēll'	e lē'e'tro týpe

2. BOOKS AND PAPERS.

177.	bōōk	ēd'it or	rāl'rōad	re pōrt'er	dī reet'o rý
ōwn'er	news	joūr'nal	wēath'er	nōte'-bōōk	māg'a zīne'
lēad'er	(nūz)	wēek'lý	mār'kets	tēl'e grām	se eū'ri tiç
in'side	tāleə	Sūn'day	mōnçh'lý	tēl'e grāph	mār'riag' eə
nō'tiçe	sāleə	out'side	mōrn'ing	re pōrt'ing	o bit'ū a rý
re pōrt'	wānts	eār'pets	e'ven ing	fi nān'cial	lēg'is lā'tive
spē'cial	lō'eal	eōn'çert	diç ās'ter	do mēs'tie	eom mēr'cial

178.	bīrth	ar rived'	thē'a ter	bus i ness	ēd'i tō'ri al
nōv'el	dēath	quē'tion	mu çē'um	(biz'nes)	sub sērīb'er
e vēnts'	l'tem	eōl'umə	dis pātçh'	grō'çer iç	ād'ver tiç'er
dēal'er	eīēared	newç'bōý	ex çhānge'	drý'-gōōds	eon trīb'u tor
vōl'ūme	dāil'lý	ār'ti ele	pēr'son al	in sūr'ānce	a mūçe'ments
po liçe'	eā'hle	eār'ri er	āe'çi dent	newç'pa per	mem'o rān'dā
jōt'ting	fōr'eign	ma rīne'	in sēr'tion	jōur'nal ist	eōr're spōnd'ent

3. STATIONERY.

179.	ěp	stănd	ĩnk'stand	ěn'vel őses	böök'-ěll'er
wă'těrs	ěp	stămp	pă ch'gi	lět'ter-file	ěăt'a lögus
blöt'ter	nöte	slătes	pěn'-răck	stă'tion er	stă'tion er ý
eýe'lets	pěņs	spöņge	ěărd'ěăse	fŭr'ni tŭre	pöck'et-böök
föld'erę	sănd	lět'ter	děsk'-pad	eöm'pass eę	sěal'ing-wax
blĩd'erę	rěam	pă'per	pěn'knives	păm'phlet	writ'ing-desk
brŭsh'eę	shěet	pěn'cil	e răs'er	părch'ment	writ'ing-flŭ'id
erăy'ons	quĩre	tö'ken	dĩ'a rieę	blănk'-böök	băck ġăm'mon
chěck'erę	quillę	tăb'let	ġ'ma nae	pěn'-höld er	blöt'ting-pă'per
eount'erę	ěărdę	ruł'erę	döm'i nōę	port fol ios	porte-monnaie
ĩnk'wěllę	chěss	rŭb'ber	mŭ'cil age	(pört föl'yōs)	(pört'mŭn nă)

XIV. TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC.

1. BY LAND.

180.	ġġ	ăx'le	ĩn jěet'or	elă'rēņce	ĩn'di eăt'or
sŭlk'ý	wăy	öĩl'er	tor pě'do	ba rouches	stă'tion a rý
se dăn'	ěărs	de pöt'	eon děns'er	(ba rōsh')	eöl'-păss er
equ pe'	ěărt	ă'ģent	pro pěl'les	britz ska	lĩnk'mō'tion
bŭġ'ġý	păss	öf'fice	ee cōn'trie	(bris'kă)	lo'eo mō'tive
wăġ'on	rōad	tġck'et	de ten tion	fěed'-pŭmp	vălve'-stem
eŭt'ter	mŭle	sġġ'nal	(de tēn'shun)	fööt'-valve	side'-valve
lăn'dău	trăĩn	ěn'ģine	col lis ion	side'-whěel	stěam'-pört
ea lăsh'	trăck	păł'ăce	(kol lish'un)	ġrăte'-bărs	stěam'-pipe
181.	fröġ	stă'tion	ăe'ci dent	hănd'-hölē	stěam'chěst
rġv'ets	běam	stök'er	eol lăpse'	röck'a wăy	smöke'-pipe
böĩl'er	pŭmp	trěę'fle	flý'-whěel	ěăb'ri o lět'	erown'shěet
bră'ceę	dġtch	těnd'er	whis tle	păs'sen ġer	swing'-běam
blöw'er	răĩlę	tŭn'nel	(whis'sl)	time'-tă'ble	stěam'-drum
pġs'ton	flŭę	sŭr'vey	böll'-eörd	ěăr'pet-băġ	stěam'-ġăuge
ăsh'-pit	stăys	sătch'el	brăke'man	de părt'ŭre	wă'ter-ġăuge
ăsh'-pan	tŭbeę	slěep'er	sehěd'ŭle	ve lōc'i pēde	es eăpe'-pipe
eŭt'öf	trăck	băł'last	wăy'bill	eon nōe'tion	săfe'ty-valve

182.	förd	chöck	freight	män'i fest	dës'ti nã'tion
eüt'ting	brëtt	spring	bät'ter y	eöm'pa ny	ex plo sion
dön'key	stäge	wheel	chär'i ot	tër'mi nus	(eks pló'zhün)
türn'-out	gräde	sleight	bägg'gäge	cyl'in der	blöw'öff-pipe
fire'-box	gäuge	slödge	eröss'tie	ën'gi nêr'	lôw'-prëss üre
höt'-wëll	hörse	chäise	jüne'tion	eon duet'or	high'-prëss üre
ar riv'al	sháft	eöurse	side'ling	fire'-ën'gine	driv'ing-äx'le
dis pä'tch'	eränk	bridge	fire'man	stär'ting-bär	driv'ing-wheel
slëep'ing	trünk	swit'ch	äir'pump	driv'ing-böx	thröt'le-välvë
smök'ing	stëam	bräñch	pümp'ing	eon dëns'ing	re vërse'-lë'vei

2. BY WATER.

183.	äft	mäst	stëam'er	squä'd'ron	stëam'-shíp
vës'sel	lög	bits	whër'ry	sehöön'er	mäg'a sîne'
eüt'ter	jib	yawl	röw'löck	träns'pört	före'eäs'tle
gäl'ley	gig	akim	pîn'näce	jöl'ly-böat	eüt'-wä'ter
tënd'er	dip	wäft	life'-böat	hät'ch'wäy	liët'tën'ant
päck'et	lög	stäy	gün'-böat	ak'y'-light	eär'pen ter
frig'ate	tüg	wäde	bül'wark	bin'na ele	päy'-mäs'ter

184.	tär	wäke	eön'sort	gäng'wäy	störm'-sail
täck'le	öar	wäve	rüd'der	wind'lass	squä're'-sail
dä'vits	äim	bööm	eäp'stan	häm'mock	päs'sen ger
löck'er	bow	swim	eöm'pass	före'mäst	eäpt'ür ing
läd'der	töw	pümp	stëer'äge	mäin'mäst	träde'-wind
br'idle	röw	seüll	späñk'er	stän'chion	lön'gi tüde
häg'w'er	line	flöet	töp'säil	stëerg'man	eom mänd'er
äneh'or	tide	flöat	före'säil	hölms'man	öb'ser vã'tion

185.	dive	skiff	stew'ard	länds'man	rëck'on ing
pürs'er	fäll	plöch	sür'gëon	böat'swäin	fläg'-öf'fl çer
säil'or	röll	drift	yeö'man	sound'ing	eöm'mo döre
mäs'ter	hüll	shift	eäp'tain	yärd'-ärm	näv'i gä tor
wä'gëç	säil	swift	vöy'äge	böard'ing	näv'i gä'tion
light'er	rëel	stëer	länd'ing	broä'd'side	miz'zen-mäst
eüd'dy	lëad	stäyç	vöy'a ger	stär'board	prize'-mön'ey
täff'rail	lëde	wheel	mär'i ner	wind'ward	müd'ship man

186.	brīg	prow	vérge	ā bāft'	tón'nage
nā'vŷ	shīp	bārk	sūrge	ea nqo'	lār'board
pī'lot	hōld	dēck	kētch	ā stōrn'	rōad'stēad
till'er	mōle	tēnd	wātch	ā bōard'	eāt'-hēad
eōn'vōŷ	pōrt	sēnd	knōts	ea rēen'	būlk'hēad
yācht'er	bōat	wind	yacht	ma rīne'	hēad'-sāil
pād'dle	gōal	gūst	(yōt)	ā groud'	jīb'bōōm
būnt'ing	shōal	seūd	bārgē	kēel'sōn	quād'rānt
187.	rāft	drāg	serew	seūp'per	pōle'-stār
ōak'um	fāst	māte	(skrq)	shīp'ping	lōg'-bōōk
hār'bor	jūnk	bērth	brēeze	bōw'sprit	plūm'met
eā'ble	pūnt	erāft	wrēck	stāy'sāil	plūmb'-line
eār'go	stīr	sālls	smāck	māin'sāil	wind'bound
ōff'ing	fūrl	spārs	squall	rīg'ging	nīght'wātch
gūn'ner	sūrf	yārdg	lāunch	hāl'yard	ād'mi ral
bāl'last	ūrgē	rōpes	shrouds	sōx'tant	eōr'po ral
188.	plār	shāke	erūse	lōg'-line	fīō tīl'lā
jēt'sam	rēef	wāves	fīlkes	tōw'line	ī'ron-elad
fīōt'sam	dēep	wharf	splice	līfe'-line	gōn'do lā
sāl'vāge	kēel	slōōp	strīke	bōw'line	fīg'tre-hēad
sēa'man	hēlm	eōast	shōets	būnt'line	side'lē ver
nēt'ting	buoy	hōist	chāins	sēa'ward	stūd'ding-sāil
rāt'line	(bwōl)	lūrch	swērve	lēe'ward	spānk'er-bōōm
eūr'rent	bālls	glīde	shōres	lēe'-shōre	ehro nōm'e ter

Dictation Review.

HUSBANDRY, or farming, is the cultivation, or tillage, of the ground. Horticulture is the art of cultivating gardens. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the soil, generally in fields of many acres. It includes chopping, yoking, driving, logging, stabling, clearing, fencing, plowing, sowing, dragging, rolling, marking, planting, hoeing, spading, weeding, digging, picking, mowing, cradling, harvesting, housing, and threshing—all the work of raising crops. Lands worked by tenants are too often sterile, barren, or worn-out. A plantation, or large farm, may have arable or tillable

uplands, fertile, rocky, sandy, or loamy; pastures and meadows; hills, caves, dales, dells, glades, roads, paths, woods, forests, springs, ponds, streams, brooks, creeks, coves, lowlands, chasms, swales, swamps, bogs, pools, sloughs, etc. The husbandman, or farmer, needs a good farmhouse, barn, stable, shed, and other buildings; marl, lime, gypsum, guano, compost, barn-yard manure, muck, phosphate, bone-dust, and other fertilizers; and a plow, colter, harrow, cultivator, ax, hoe, spade, shovel, rake, roller, sickle, cradle, reaper, mower, pitchfork, etc. Productive farms yield corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and other breadstuffs; clover, redtop, timothy, bluegrass, and other grasses; potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, parsley, celery, lettuce, tobacco, sugarcane, flax, hemp, cotton, wool, fruits, flowers, berries, melons, meat, poultry, game, etc.

EXCHANGE is the mode of settling accounts or debts between persons living at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*. *Foreign bills* are drawn in one country and payable in another. *Inland bills* are drawn and made payable in the same country. Trade is the exchange, or buying or selling, of goods. It is known as *domestic, inland, or home*; *foreign, wholesale, retail*, etc. Each man has his business, vocation, office, pursuit, or calling; as, a banker, president, director, secretary, cashier, teller, book-keeper, treasurer, broker, buyer, factor, agent, dealer, trader, jobber, runner, peddler, huckster, vender, merchant, salesman, shopman, tradesman, financier, auctioneer, etc. Finance is the income of a state or ruler, or the public funds. Specie, hard money, or coin, is copper, silver, or gold, stamped at public mints, and used in commerce. It is known as cents, dimes, dollars, eagles, pence, shillings, pounds, guineas, guilders, ducats, etc. Bullion is uncoined gold or silver, in bars, ingots, or in the mass.

PROVISIONS are eatables, or food, collected and stored. The miller takes toll from the hopper before grinding the grist. He sells flour, meal, bran, shorts, feed, etc. The baker makes bread, biscuit, tarts, cake, and other pastry; the Chandler, candles; the brewer, malt-liquor, as beer, ale, porter. A grocer is a trader who deals in tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; sugar, molasses, sirup, and honey; preserved meat and fish, as dried-beef, tongue, pork, bacon, ham,

shad, codfish, herring, salmon, mackerel, anchovies, and isinglass spices, confections or comfits, preserves, pickles, candies, and nuts, as ginger, pepper, nutmeg, cassia, cloves, mustard, allspice, cinnamon, candy, almonds, raisins, crackers, dried fruit, chowchow, gelatine, extracts, marmalade, and piccalilli; farinaceous food, as hominy, tapioca, arrowroot, cornstarch, and oatmeal; wine, liquors, cordials, and tobacco; illuminators, as matches, candles, lard-oil, sperm-oil, camphene, kerosene, etc.

Mechanic ARTS, or those in which the hands and body are mainly used, are called TRADES. *Liberal, polite, or fine arts* are those in which the mind is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, painting. An artist is one who professes and practices a liberal art, as a painter, engraver, sculptor, etc. An artificer's occupation needs skill of a certain kind, as a silversmith or saddler. An artisan is one who exercises any mechanic art, or trade. Connected with arts and trades are the mason, joiner, painter, builder, brewer, hatter, tanner, cobbler, cooper, laborer, machinist, millwright, milliner, plasterer, cordwainer, photographer, architect, manufacturer, etc.

PUBLICATIONS are pamphlets or books offered for sale or to public notice. A stationer, or book-seller, sells STATIONERY, as paper, pencils, pens, quills, inkstands, pen-knives, erasers, pen-holders, writing-desks, writing-fluid, blotting-paper, envelopes, parchment, mucilage, pen-racks, desk-pads, ink-wells, wafers, etc. Buy a porte-monnaie, or pocket-book, a card-case, a slate and pencil, a sponge, compasses, dominoes, etc. In a book manufactory, fonts of type are known as diamond, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, pica, etc.

TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC may be home or foreign, by land or water. You may use a mule or a horse, a gig, chaise, chariot, sulky, sedan, coupe, buggy, landau, calash, cutter, wagon, clarence, barouche, cabriolet, velocipede, britzska, or a steam-car. Connected with the latter are a locomotive, tracks, trains; cars, called baggage or freight, palace, sleeping, smoking; also a conductor, brakeman, engineer, etc. A vessel used for travel, commerce, or war, is moved through water by wind, steam, or oars. Ships, boats, and other water craft have many names; as, a skiff, brig, punt, sloop, yacht, canoe, frigate, plunace, schooner, gondola, iron-clad, steam-ship, etc.

XV. MEDICINE.

1. DISEASES, CAUSES, ETC.

189.	ill	lame	blotch	dis order	eom plaint'
ill'ness	ail	pain	mumps	in fœ'tion	pre ven'tion
ehrôn'ie	die	taint	eôrpe	e rûp'tion	sûf'fer ing
tôr'pid	rôt	frail	hëarse	spo räd'ie	eär'buq' ele
fës'ter	ëbb	gräve	shroud	hÿs tër'ies	ma lig'nant
dëad'ly	bäd	shäke	seäthe	re mît'tent	bron eh'i'tis
pöi'son	pöx	plägue	seofürge	pol lü'tion	ma räş'mus
190.	mär	ränk	ä'güe	vër'ti gö	eon gës'tion
öf'fal	söil	fault	päl'sÿ	a çid'i tÿ	in fœ'tious
ül'çer	päll	wëak	fë'ver	in sän'i tÿ	pës'ti lençe
vî'rus	hålt	griëf	seär'let	de lir'i um	vä'ri o löid
vën'om	fåll	tqmb	yël'löw	seröf'u lä	pa räly sis
vër'min	böil	wqund	tÿ'phus	ep'i lep sÿ	ëp'i lëp'tie
pim'ple	eörn	erqup	gäs'trie	dí'ar rÿë'ä	neü räli'gi ä
bün'yon	wart	bruiqe	spöt'ted	de lir'i öüs	eon tä'gioüs
191.	wën	risk	bil ious	püst'üle	dÿs'en ter y
a eüte'	äehs	sick	(bil'yüs)	seür'vÿ	dÿs pëp'si ä
de eäy'	vile	filth	tÿ'phoid	ail'ment	äp'o plex'y
un wëll'	dïre	drînk	ëar' äehs	mëa'gles	seär'la tÿ'nä
ex çës'	dirt	stîng	eän'çer	snëez'ing	fëe'ble ness
in firm'	hürt	dîrge	eän'ker	blëed'ing	sick'li ness
dis ëage'	foul	slime	dröp'sÿ	dÿs pnoe a	a ehrö'ma töp'sÿ
as tärr'h'	gout	blîght	mô'r'bid	(disp në'ä)	in'flam mä'tion
192.	bäne	wröng	eäv'i tÿ	whööp'ing	rheü'ma tîgm
ü'mor	biër	cough	in'va lid	chil'blain	ër'y sip'e las
güt'ton	stäb	(käf)	in çí'gor	gän'grëne	chick'en-pox
äst'h'mä	söre	seürf	nau se a	mä'ni ä	eon sump'tion
äb'sçës	eöld	läpse	(nä'she ä)	small'pox	diph thë'ri ä
erip'ple	möld	våult	eöl'er ä	sÿmp'tom	pneü mö'ni ä
pä'tient	möle	dëäñ	lü'na çÿ	hic cough	eön'sti pä'tion
nërv'öüs	blöw	worms	pleü'ri sÿ	(hik'kup)	hÿ'dro phö'bi ä

3. TREATMENT AND REMEDIES.

193.	gūm	sē'rotis	spe cī'f'ie	strȳ'ek'nine
phȳ'g'ie	hēlp	tre pān'	ān'ti dōte	ek's'tor-oil
dōe'tor	hēal	mū'eus	sēd'a tīve	pūr'ga tīve
dēn'tist	eūre	quassia	ōint'ment	tūr'pen tīne
mōr'tar	bālm	(kwōsh'ī ā)	so lū'tion	lāu'da num
pēs'tle	salts	lē'e'te al	pōul'tice	pēp'per mīnt
pow'der	sāive	a ōr'tā	ek'm'phor	ehlō'ro fōrm
plās'ter	slīng	sa lī'vā	swēt'-oil	eōn'va lēs'cent

194.	flāk	tre phīne'	ān'o dȳne	sūr'gīe al
lō'tion	rōōts	eū'ti ele	fūne'tion	ōp'er ā'tion
lān'cet	trūss	sūr'geōn	hȳ'gī ēne'	ām'pu tē'tion
fūn'nel	hērb	drūg'gīst	lūg'a ment	pār'e gūr'ie
blis'ter	drūg	rēm'e dy	sāl'ī va rȳ	mag ne si ā
sȳr'inge	splīnt	tīnet'ūre	akēl'e ton	(māg nē'zhi ā)
rēc'ī pē	āq'idg	mīxt'ūre	vēr'te brā	am mō'ni ā
ō'pi ūm	tōn'ie	bānd'āge	in tēs'tīne	āl'e eam pāne'

195.	ē'ther	sēn'nā	in sēr'tion	sul phū'rie
mān'nā	spōnge	spāt'ū lā	ek'l'o mel	ō'po dēl'doe
ekus'tie	jāl'ap	rhȳ'bārb	sās'sa fras	phār'ma cīst
shēl'lac	bāthe	ār'se nie	pān'a cē'ā	re stōr'a tīve
gēn'tian	guārd	bo tān'ie	va lē'ri an	pre serip'tion
ōr'ī gīn	nērve	ekr bōl'ie	hār'te'horn	ex pēe'to rant
ār'ni ek	bīle	ekr'ō sōte	mōr'phīne	a pōth'e ea rȳ
ār'a bīe	splēen	līe'ō rīce	mēd'ī cīne	prae tī'tion er

196.	lāve	gu'rī ele	sūr'ger ȳ	al lōp'a thȳ
hāl'sam	wāch	nūr's'ing	ek thār'tie	hȳ drōp'a thȳ
e līx'ir	bōnec	fōr'ceps	līn'ī ment	āl'lo pāsh'ie
nī'trie	pūrge	quī nīne'	in fu sion	hȳ'dro pāsh'ie
sek'l'pel	ekhȳle	ēx'trāet	(in fū'zhūn)	phȳ'gī ōl'ō gȳ
ōx āl'ie	ekhȳme	de ekȳed'	phȳ si cian	hō'me ōp'a thȳ
ō'pi ato	vī'al	fīll'ing	(fī zīsh'an)	hō'me o pāsh'ie
e mēt'ie	āl'oeq	pūll'ing	phār'ma cȳ	slīp'per y-ālm
īp'e eac	ek'pal	drāw'ing	stīm'u lant	sār'sa pē rīl'lā

XVI. POLITICS AND LAW.

197.	law	căn'on	seăf'fold	hănd'euff	treas ur er
law'yer	făe	ôf'fice	găl'lôws	tread'mill	(trêzh'ur er)
shêr'iff	băr	eôn'sul	măy'hem	hăng'man	eür'ren cÿ
bail'iff	sûe	eôin'er	dûn'geôn	môrt'găge	ôr'di nançe
cir'euit	môb	jăil'er	dăm'age	băr'ris ter	na tion al
jüs'tice	çäll	glib'bet	eôn'traet	ëv'i dençe	(năsh'un al)
tip'stăff	bill	băl'lot	sûf'frage	busi ness	stăt'ü to rÿ
dis'triet	will	păt'ent	mêet'ing	(biz'nes)	tês'ti mo nÿ
198.	çite	găn'ger	pöst'man	bûrg'la rÿ	ex çe'ü tive
stăt'üte	plêa	mêlt'er	măr'shal	hôm'i çide	êx'e eü'tion
prô'test	sêal	dû'ties	weigh'er	măn'a eleş	pol i ti cian
trêa'şon	băil	en âet'	eôin'age	păr'ri çide	(pôl'i tiş'an)
trô'ver	sûit	de bâte'	ex'pôrts	erim'i nal	lêg'is lâ'tion
tăr'iff	writ	re scind'	im'pôrts	dêm'o erat	rêg'o lü'tion
três'păss	gÿve	of fêns'	im'pôsts	dêl'e gâte	mu niç'i pal
tûrn'kêy	hăng	en jôin'	eüs'tomş	nôm'i nêe'	neu trăl'i tÿ
199.	eöde	fêt'terş	pûn'ish	sêr'e năde'	eon vên'tion
rôb'ber	bônd	găl'leyş	frănk'ing	rêv'e nûe	pûn'ish ment
bûrg'lar	dêed	eau'eus	mille'age	re mqv'al	a mënd'ment
mûr'der	dôom	eôn'test	mês'sage	priv'i lege	en grôss'ment
pris'on	lêase	chăr'ter	quô'rum	em băr'go	ap pôint'ment
păr'don	stêal	păs'sage	law'suit	at tăin'der	mis pris ion
war'rant	thiêf	re pêal'	prê'cept	se eü'ri tÿ	(mis prizh'un)
wit'ness	thêft	ar rêst'	prôç'ess	frăn'chise	pre şent'ment
200.	jûdge	nă'tion	nô'ta rÿ	eoun'sel or	pro çed'ingş
ap pêal'	eôurt	in fringe'	dêp'u tÿ	eôn'sta ble	dôor'keep er
su prême'	plêad	ôr'a tor	pl'ra cÿ	al'der man	prôs'e eü'tion
de fêns'	lÿnch	eô'di fÿ	pil'lo rÿ	chăn'çer ÿ	re pûb'lie an
as sault'	bênc'h	ad drêss'	fêl'o nÿ	frăt'ri çide	em băs'sa dor
re form'	eauşe	ôr'phans	sû'i çide	mûr'der er	am băs'sa dor
pa răde'	erime	vên'diet	băt'ter ÿ	prêç'e dent	eôn'sti tû'tion
de erêe'	chăiņş	sên'tençe	brîb'er ÿ	so liç'it or	rêg'ig nă'tion
ad jôurn'	chărge	stêal'ing	fêd'er al	chăn'çel lor	dî plô'ma cÿ

201.	fraud	chas tise'	po liçe'man	at tăch'ment
rës'pîte	pöach	dis pënse'	măğ'is trâte	eom mît'ment
smüg'gle	stöcks	il liç'it	eor rëet'or	jü'di ea tûre
re priëve'	eläims	o rā'tion	eor rëet'ive	jü'ris dië'tion
dis trāin'	vë'to	re fin'er	güll'lo tîne'	im pëach'ment
ăr'ehives	vöt'er	as sây'er	pick'pock et	dî plö'ma tist
eq ui ty	jü'r'y	ex çis'eş	eăn'di date	eon vey'an çer
(ëk'wi ti)	çiv'il	plăint'iff	băl'lot-box	ëx'e eü'tion er
rëğ'is ter	ëx'ile	of fi cial	păt'ron age	măn'alangh ter
süm'mon	in dict'	(of fişh'al)	pöet'măs ter	ăr'bi trā'tion

202.	lë'gal	as sës'sor	de fënd'ant	eon sër'v'a tîve
re lëase'	tri'al	e lë'e'tion	a grëe'ment	rët'ri bû'tion
pris'on er	pët'it	at tór'ney	eon vie'tion	mîs'de mēan'or
röb'ber y	pār'ty	sub pœ'nâ	ex çis'e'man	eö'di fi eă'tion
lăr'çe ny	păn'el	ae quit'tal	eon tröl'ler	spöç'i fi eă'tion
blg'a mÿ	e'diet	de çis'ion	en äet'ment	in vës'ti gă'tion
eöd'i çil	ôr'der	çi tē'tion	eor rūp'tion	in'ter nă'tion al
pe ti'tion	ăr'son	re fôrm'er	in dict'ment	äd'min is trā'tion
tax ä'tion	ën'vöy	eol lëet'or	ău thör'i tÿ	pro thön'o ta rÿ
re pris'al	a wărd'	in spöet'or	a ris'to erat	jü'ris prÿ'dence

XVII. WORDS RELATING TO WAR.

203.	war	mă'jor	en list'	elä'y'möre	eäv'al eăde'
eüt'lass	ăim	lăn'çer	de gërt'	före'-ărms	lieü tēn'ant
dăğ'ger	föe	să'ber	re dăn'	eăr'tridge	pës'ti lençe
môr'tar	böw	ôr'der	de fëat'	örd'nance	băt'tle-fiëld
müs'ket	wöe	eă'gern	ea dët'	fiëld'-piëçe	băt'tle ment
eăr'bîne	spÿ	eöl'orç	in vës't	shrăp'nel	e vă'e'ü äte
eăn'non	gün	för'çge	fas çine'	knăp'sack	ea pit'ü läte
rām'rod	dîrk	glă'çis	pa răde'	fiëld'-glăss	ma neü'ver
mîs'sile	băll	ëa'gle	re view'	băr'racks	străt'a gem
eăis'son	tënt	ae'tion	pe tărd'	siëge'-gun	ăm'bus eăde'
bück'ler	fife	at tăck'	de fënd'	eăse'mate	eăn'non äde'
jăve'lin	fûşe	re trëat'	huş çăr'	grăpe'shot	eo lüm'bi ad

204.	bomb	ry'in	mūs'ter	hōr'ror	blōod'shed
bri gāde'	drūm	rāl'lŷ	mar quee	ēāpt'ūre	chāin'shot
pon tōn'	mine	sāl'lŷ	(mar kē')	rōck'et	squad'ron
bridg'ing	ēāmp	fū'gīl	biv ouac	tāe'ties	eōm'pa nŷ
ēō'hōrt	drill	qiv'il	(biv'wāk)	pān'ie	bōmb'-shēll
lē'gion	shēll	bū'gle	bān'de rōle	pār'ley	bōmb'-chēst
ēōl'umn	siēge	fōr'eq	mu nī'tion	pīl'lage	bōmb'-prōbf
phā'lanx	fight	rāp'ine	ēāse'shot	sēn'try	trāin'-bandg

205.	blāst	ri'fle	bāt'ter ŷ	be siēge'	strōng'hōld
sōl'dier	drāft	bāt'tle	bā'y'o net	pa rōle'	ēārth'-works
ēāp'tain	fōrce	sāl'vo	fāl'chion	trōp'er	brēast'-works
prī'vate	sēālp	pīs'tol	out'work	sūr'geōn	brēast'-plāte
mār'shal	blōod	būl'let	rā'pi er	chāp'lain	tōm'a hāwk
eōm'bat	hōsts	ār'mor	ār'se nal	grāp'ple	prōv'en der
eōn'fiet	grōan	vōl'ley	ār'mo rŷ	hōs'tage	skīr'mish er
eōn'test	marque	wā'geq	āb'a tīs	wēap'on	ār'ma ment
ēār'nage	(mār'k)	re erqit'	pār'a pet	pow'der	hāv'er sack

206.	squad	en'sign	būt'tress	chēv'ron	sūb'sti tūte
dār'ing	chiēf	en gāge'	gā'bi on	ām'busā	ōr'i flāmme
vāl'iant	ēōrpe	re pūlse'	bōm bārd'	plūn'der	ār tīl'ler ŷ
fēar'less	seout	eōn tēst'	ap prōach'	rōll'-ēall	sur rēn'dered
gāl'lant	swōrd	eōn tēnd'	qīt'a del	pāy'-rōll	em bra sure
dāsh'ing	trōp	ad vānce'	mīg'e rŷ	as sūlt'	(em brā'zhqr)
fōr'tress	drēss	āir'-gun	rēq'o lūte	re qērve'	pro jēct'ile
rām'part	wrāsh	he rō'ie	vīe'to rŷ	de strōŷ'	e quīp'ment

207.	mār'ch	bās'tion	strūg'gle	dis bānd'	of fēn'sive
re doubt'	trāmp	ēūr'tain	ser geant	ōr'der lŷ	de fēn'sive
lu nētte'	erime	hēlm'et	(sār'jent)	ēāv'al rŷ	al low'ance
bār bētte'	shīēld	rā'tiong	ōf'fi qer	gēn'er al	in im'i eal
cui rass	shriēk	boun'tŷ	colonel	rēg'u lar	hōs tīl'i tīeq
(kwe rās')	charge	pēn'sion	(kēr'nel)	sēn'ti nel	vōl'un teer'
gre nāde'	hō'lŷ	(pēn'shūn)	pū'is sanqe	de qērt'ed	grēn'a diēr'
ean tēen'	hē'ro	hōl'ster	vēt'er an	mū'ti nŷ	ēān'non ēer'
dra gōōn'	ār'mŷ	bān'ner	sōl'dier ŷ	mān'ū al	bār'ri ēāde'

208.	píke	mi li tia	bríğ'a díer'	rě'e'on nŏi'te
akir'mish	spŏll	(mī lish'á)	eār'bī nēer'	aid-de camp
eŏn'seript	stáff	fār'lough	fū'gīl ōer'	(ád'de kŏng)
slaugh'ter	trųce	ğāunt'let	in'fant rŷ	eom mând'er
seāb'bard	wound	ri'fle-pit	ğār'ri son	en ġāge'ment
stānd'ard	flight	prig'on er	bār'ba ean	eoŭ rā'geous
pāss'word	al lŷ'	çim'e ter	rēğ'i ment	en eāmp'ment
sup plies'	boŏt'ŷ	how'itz er	ne go ti ate	hēad'-quar terş
eom mând'	pick'et	tŭ'ni form	(ne ġŏ'shi át)	sharp'-shoot erş

209.	sūt'ler	ār'mis tiçe	fleur-de-lis	in trēnch'ment
eam pāign'	ēs'eŏrt	sūb'ju gate	(flŏr'de lē')	am mu ni tion
ax chānge'	pa trŏl'	fū'gīl lāde'	bat tāl'ion	(ām'mu nish'un)
dis chārg'e'	tat tŏŏ'	de ġert'er	sŭr rēn'der	fŏr'ti fi eā'tion
eān'is ter	min'er	ğuēr ril'lā	māğ a zīne'	eŏm'man dānt'
mār'tin et	sāp'per	re veil le	wātch'word	eŏurt'mār'tial
ād'ju tant	līm'ber	(re vāl'yā)	ğuārd'-house	quar'ter mās'ter
eŏr'po ral	ēp'gu lēt'	re vŏlv'er	ām'bu lançe	ae equ'ter ments
mās'sa ere	pī'o nēer'	in trēp'id	ağ ġrēss'ive	re eŏn'nais sançe

XVIII. ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. GENERAL TERMS.

210.	bī'ped	mām'mal	brŷ'o zŏ'an	çe phāl'o pŏd
ğēn'er ā	ğē'nus	mŏl'lusk	as çid'i anş	brāeh'i o pŏd
rā'di ate	pŭp'pŷ	first'ling	ar tle'u late	in vēr'te bral
āçe phal	pŏl'yp	yēar'ling	quād'ru ped	in vēr'te brate
spe cies	lŏw'er	zo ŏl'o ġŷ	pach'y dērm	frų ġiv'o roŭs
(spē'shēz)	lit'ter	mīl'le ped	prŏ'to zŏ'ie	ear nīv'o roŭs
va ri'e tŷ	fish'eş	mŷr'i a pŏd	prŏ'to zŏ'an	hēr bīv'o roŭs
sŏl'i ta rŷ	rēp'tile	sen sa tion	ğre ġā'ri oŭs	om nīv'o roŭs
erēat'ŭre	in'seet	(sen sē'shun)	crus ta ce a	e ehin'o dērm'
me dŭ'sā	mŏ'tion	çēph'a late	(krus tē'she ā)	in'see tiv'o roŭs
king'dom	ān'i mal	vēr'te brate	erus tē'ce an	ğrām'i nīv'o roŭs

2. MAMMALS.

211.	bull	völe	whäle	gib'bon	dör'mouse
glüt'ton	beär	wööl	li'on	gi'räffe'	öl'e phant
go ril'lä	wölf	howl	är'is	hëi'f'er	gëms'böck
in'stinet	göat	gnaw	i'bex	hy'e'nä	gua nä'eo
jäck'al	büch	snäp	zë'bu	lä'mä	här'tbeest
jäg'u är'	lÿnx	röam	pä'eo	lë'mür	hëd'ge'högg
köo'döo	häre	drill	eö'nÿ	münt'jae	män'drill
klëene'-boe	fäwn	stöat	qiv'et	wëa'göl	mär'mo gë't
212.	mink	slöth	öx'en	ö'çe lot	müsk'ox
lëop'ard	tüsh	brüte	öt'ter	pt'mä	müsk'rat
lämb'kin	tüsk	bëast	lör'ris	räb'bit	mquiff'lon
mär'ten	dëer	hörse	ti'ger	ä'ye'-ä'ye	jër'bo ä
mönk'ey	sëal	märe	tä'pir	zë'brä	o pös'sum
mär'gäy	möle	trünk	fös'sil	sët'ter	plät'y püs
mäs'tiff	stäg	hörnq	eös'sët	bull'dog	pë'e'a rÿ
mär'mot	bärb	ounce	gën'et	hy'rax	pro'bös'cis
müs'tang	mäne	bulld	fqu'mart	bränt'fox	eät'a mount
213.	spür	blëat	sä'ble	ti'gress	ma nä'tus
müz'zle	höf	erëst	mööse	lëm'ming	är'ma dil'lo
me ri'no	hâir	elimb	mouse	wäl'rus	bän'di eööt
nöe'tüle	läir	growl	sprîng	wild'eat	di dël'phys
pör'pöise	teär	hound	squëal	wöm'bat	pre hën'sile
pän'sher	eläw	neigh	squëak	wäp'i ti	kink'a jou
pöint'er	hide	slînk	brëast	grey'hound	läg'o mÿs
quäg'gä	bite	prowl	erûnch	blood'hound	lä gös'to mus
214.	bräy	spine	pounce	stëalh'ÿ	guin'ea-pig
gä zälle	bärk	sëäle	serëam	spört'ive	chin chil'lä
röe'buck	röar	snëak	eäm'el	spöt'ted	ieh neü'mon
rein'deer	nëst	sling	eät'tle	tër'ri er	kän'gä röö'
rae eöön'	lëap	skülk	equ'gar	sëa'li'ön	pör'eu pine
änt'ler	spit	scënt	fäu'nä	äard'värk	plät'y rhine
span iel	rööt	snout	fër'ret	riët'boe	präi'rie-dög
(spän'yel)	jüm	shëep	nÿl'gau	än'te löpe	wöl'ver ëne'
squîr'rel	hümp	shrew	när'whal	änt'-ëat er	bäb'i rous'sä

215.	ape	alk	kā'hau	pā ea	chim pān'zee
al pāe'a	hōg	fōx	bī'son	kō'rin	ea mēl'o pard
a gū'ūti	ās	dōg	brū'in	hām'ster	drōm'e da rý
ant'beár	bāt	rāt	bād'g'er	chēe'tah	rāi nōc'e ros
a quāt'ie	kíp	eow	bēa'ver	cham ois	vī vip'a roūs
gū'roeħs	fūr	lōw	bō'vine	(sham'mī)	e dēn'tate
būf'fa lo	tān	paw	bris'tle	ēār'i bōu	new'fōund land
būl'lock	hōp	gūū	bēl'lōw	dōl'phin	híp'po pōt'a mus
būr'rōw	dēn	mān	ē'land	ēr'mine	o rāng'-qu tang'
bab oōn'	douc	mōħr	ē'quine	e eħid'nā	ēr'ni tho rhýneh'us

3. BIRDS, REPTILES, AND FISHES.

216.	gōōse	grouse	ēa'gle	ma eaw'	blāck'bird
euck'oō	swan	thrūsh	pēt'rel	blūe'bird	bull'finch
eūr'lew	dūck	shrike	pē'wit	būr'sard	wōōd'eock
eōn'dor	tēal	chough	pār'rot	būs'tard	nigh't'hawk
bit'tērn	smew	(chūf)	plōv'er	būnt'ing	tāi'lor-bird
dip'per	cōōt	plūnge	pīg'eōn	chick'en	trūmp'et er
pin ion	skim	quāck	pul'let	erōss'bill	gōat'suck er
(pīn'yun)	swim	serēech	pūf'fin	erēep'er	gūin'ea-fowl
217.	erōw	bōō'bý	chēep	spār'rōw	gōld'finch
gān'der	eraw	gýg'net	quills	ský'lārk	chāf'finch
gān'net	chīrp	ēa'glet	rōb'in	swal'lōw	cōck'a tōō'
gīb'lets	erōak	tāl'onq	rā'vən	stār'ling	eū rās'sōw
gōb'ble	rōōst	trō'gon	ōs'prey	vūlt'ure	eōr'mo rant
pēa'hen	whīr	tqu'eān	fānged	pēn'guin	eās'so wa rý
rōōst'er	glide	tūr'key	gōg'ling	pēa'fowl	wēav'er-bird
māg'ple	pōīge	tōm'tit	pin'tail	pēa'eock	wōōd'pēck er
218.	dāsh	sprēad	hōōd'ed	gōb'bler	pār'tridge
phē'nix	erāne	wāt'tle	nōd'dý	lāp'wing	pār'o quēt
dūn'lin	quāil	lin'net	ō'ri ole	hōrn'bill	nigh't'in gāle
ōs'trich	haw̄k	fā'leon	sēa'pad	nēst'ling	kīng'fish er
kēs'trel	stōrk	mār'tin	hōrn'owl	wid'geōn	sēe're ta rý
mēr'lin	snipe	mā'vis	hōōp'ōe	wāp'bler	fý'eāch er
twit'ter	wrēn	hēr'on	pās'sage	whis'tler	lām'mer-gēlr
wāp'ble	swift	hār'pý	chōrn'back	wāg'-tāil	āx'o lotl

219.	jāy	sōle	brēam	sūn'bird	tēr'ra pīn
ea nā'ry	dāb	erāw	plūme	wrŷ'nēck	mōn'i tor
drāg'on	rāy	newt	hōv'er	mōōr'hen	bāg'i līak
dōg'fish	ēel	ēling	eōv'ey	hāw'finch	el'der-duck
ea viare'	owl	buīld	gēck'o	phēas'ant	el'der-down
whīm'brel	hāke	hātch	tūr'tile	sōng'ster	mōck'ing-bird
du gōng'	guān	ē'mū	liz'ard	tīt'mouse	hūm'ming-bird
fēath'erē	tērn	l'bis	bār'bel	grōss'bēak	lēp'i do sī'reu
bōb'o līnk	akāte	bēv'y	ēau'dal	spōōn'bill	bird-of-pār'a dise

220.	kite	trout	ād'der	gōs'hawk	māck'er el
gīz'sard	pīke	sprāt	eō'brā	jāck'daw	an chō'vŷ
gār'fish	ēaw	pērōh	eōn'ger	nūt'bātch	por poise
sūn'fish	gūll	tēnch	vī'per	flēdge'ling	(pōr'pūs)
gūd'geōn	guk	rōach	mūl'let	in'eu bāte	erō'e o dīle
gā'vi āl	rūff	ē'gret	tūn'nŷ	lōr'i keet	āl'lī gā'tor
floun'der	tūft	ae rie	tūr'bot	bēe'eat er	ān'a eōn'dā
hēr'ring	rāl	(ē'rl)	tūm'ber	ād'ju tant	blind'-worm
hād'dock	rōck	qu'gal	bīt'tern	āl'ba trōss	scōn eōld'i an

221.	eōd	fīng	lŷre'-bird	fīa mīn'go	bēad'snake
mī'grāte	dōve	dāce	lōve'-bird	ptār'mī gan	pī'lot-fish
mō'loel	tōad	chūb	tōr'toise	rēm'o rā	swōrd'fish
mīn'nōw	frōg	pārr	lām'prey	seān'so rēg	blāck'-snāke
ōs'prey	shād	smēlt	sālm'ōn	stūr'geōn	rāt'tle-snāke
plū'mage	eārp	ā'nal	stēr'let	grāy'ling	eha mē'le on
pēl'i ean	bāss	shārk	vēn'tral	pro tē'us	sāl'a man der
ī guā'nā	whīff	erāmp	rīng'dōve	tor pē'do	stīck'le back
toū rē'eo	stīlt	skīnk	kīng'bird	pēe'to ral	lēh'fay ōl'o gŷ
hāl'i but	plāice	tōrak	snow'bird	whīp'poor-will	bō'a-eon-strīe'tor

4. OTHER ANIMALS.

222.	ānt	eōneh	ōŷs'ter	erīck'et	seōr'pī on
seal'lōp	fīŷ	fāngē	mūs'sel	eōck'le	eāt'er pīl'lar
seā'slūg	bēe	pū'pā	in'seet	ēar'wīg	sānd'-hop per
tād'pōle	būg	lār'vā	bēe'tle	hōr'net	spōōn'-worm
bī'valve	wāx	eōr'al	lō'eust	spī'der	glōw'-worm

223.	wēb	shēll	whēlk	nəu'ti lūs	pə pīl'io
seār'ab	çēll	snāil	spōnge	erəw'fish	(pə pīl'yō)
tri'ton	alūg	stīng	slough	shēll'fish	ām'phi pōd
cow'rŷ	fīēa	pēarl	(slūf)	būt'ter fly	ētūt'tle-fish
lār'væ	gnāt	shāpe	sphīnx	mos qui to.	drāg'on-fly
lō'eust	grūb	lēech	eo eōōn'	(mūs kē'to)	lēp'i dōp'ter
224.	fīng	drōne	thō'rax	bār'na ele	eōck'rōach
gād'fly	sīlk	wormg	grŷl'lus	çēn'ti pēd	būm'ble-bēe
hōrse'fly	erāb	mīdge	mān'tis	ehrys'a līs	ta rānt'u lā
lōb'ster	wasp	shrimp	bōm'byx	tri'lō bīte	sēa'ūr chin
lūg'worm	elām	spāwn	çŷ'elops	sēa'-lēm'on	whīrl'i gīg
sīlk'worm	mōsh	prāwn	grāp'sūs	ū'ni vālvē	pēr'i wīnk'le
māg'got	gīllg	sē'pi ā	ānt'-li on	an tēn'nā	gās'ter o pod

XIX. VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

225.	fīr	çēl'tūle	hōl'lŷ	rēd'wōōd	lānce'-wōōd
bōt'a nŷ	būd	wīl'lōw	çē'dar	jū'ni per	mān'go-tree
lō'eust	āsh	çŷ'press	dahl ia	āi lān'tus	ge rā'ni ūm
līn'den	ōak	hēm'lock	(dāl'yā)	īçe'-plant	ma hōg'a nŷ
pōp'lar	pōd	chēs'nut	pē'o nŷ	ān'nu al	māg' nō'li ā
mā'ple	nūt	lārk'spūr	rōōt'let	erēep'ing	de çīd'u oūs
wal'nut	sāp	prīm'rōge	rūn'ner	elimb'ing	hē'li o trōpe
lāu'rel	ēlm	ea tāl'pā	tēn'dril	bēnd'ing	her ba ceous
ēb'o nŷ	pīch	hick'o rŷ	stā'men	nōd'ding	(hēr bē'shus)
226.	būlb	ēn'do gen	kēr'nel	in sīp'id	swēet'-brī'er
fēn'nel	lēaf	jōn'quīl	flōw'er	sā'vor ŷ	mār'jo ram
eāe'tus	rōōt	cow'slip	lēaf'let	elāsp'ing	per ēn'ni al
ōr'ehis	çēll	gēn'tian	veīn'let	ver bē'nā	būt'ter-eup
pōp'pŷ	tārt	eo rōl'lā	elūs'ter	tāste'less	eōl'um bīne
pōl'len	hārd	rād'i ele	ex ōt'le	de eāyed'	hōl'ly-hōcks
ān'her	sōft	pān'i ele	slēn'der	pūn'gent	sūn'flow er
eā'lyx	ripe	fō'li āge	twīn'ing	drōōp'ing	eār nā'tion
stīg'mā	pūlp	tū'bu lar	trāll'ing	sēa'-weed	eōt'ton-wood

227.	yew	f'v'y	h'e'rid	liv'er wort	s'y'e'a mōre
cūm'in	vine	h'e'id	bēr'r'y	shāl'lo gen	sū'e'eu lent
eāt'nip	pine	kl'ōe	wōōd'y	gym'no gen	ex ōg'e noūs
nēt'tle	pink	ll'y	flā'vor	elūs'terəd	en dōg'e nous
trē'fōll	skin	ll'lae	vl'o let	grēen'wōōd	mōnk's'-hōōd
h'y's'op	limb	tl'lip	ān'o gen	mān'grōve	in dīg'e noūs
pārs'ley	mint	pēt'al	ex'o gen	swāy'ing	hōn'ey sūck'le
pōl'lard	sēd	sē'pal	mōss'es	elēm'a tis	lā'dy's-salip'per

228.	trēe	bīrch	fuch si a	lāv'en der	pōr'tu lā'eā
jūn'gle	rōse	bēech	(fū'shī ā)	bēr'ga mot	tā'e'a ma hae
sāp'ling	eōre	phlōx	a zē'le ā	pēr'i cārp	vēg'e ta ble
tēn'der	hūll	gōurd	ae'ro gen	dāf fo dīl	gūt'tā-pēr'chā
ll'e'āen	hūak	seāle	eār'a wāy	h'y'a cīnsh	mīgn on ette
pūlp'y	būsh	blāde	mār'gin	mār'i gōld	(mīn'yon ēt')
pa pāw'	bārk	stāk	mēl'lōw	nar cīs'sus	pēn'ny rōy'al
pe eān'	pālm	lēaves	lus ciōus	de li ciōus	ea l'y'e'ū late
rat tēn'	stēm	trūnk	(lūsh'us)	(de līsh'us)	swēt'-will'iam

229.	eūt	pull	dye'ing	rōse'mā r'y	night'shāde
ōl'ive	dr'y	flāx	tān'ning	mān'drake	worm'wōōd
lēm'on	sōw	dōck	su mac	shām'rock	wōlf's'-bāne
āp'ple	tēa	sōak	(shō'māk)	shād'dock	līz'ard-tail
mān'go	gūm	hēmp	pēd'i cēl	plāne'-trēe	ā'bor-vī'tae
jūs'cy	tāre	stēp	pe dun cle	rōse'-wōōd	līg'num-vī'tae
eōf'fee	bīnd	strew	(pe dūnk'l)	brēad'-fruit	fūn'nel-fōrm
fūn'gus	eūre	(strō)	plānt'ain	grēen'sward	for-gēt'-me-not

230.	sāge	thōrn	un ripe'	bī ēn'ni al	bīt'ter-nūt
fī'ber	vein	shrūb	vīne'yārd	a nēm'o ne	bīt'ter-crēss
hā'zel	fruit	bough	brām'ble	ea mēl'li ā	bīt'ter-swēt
dāl'g'y	jūice	tough	dōg'wood	ō'le ān'der	būt'ter-nut
pān'g'y	fōrn	(tūf)	bōx'wood	sōl'i ta r'y	gym'no spērma
tān'g'y	ring	brānch	hāre'-bēll	snōw'drop	ān'gi o spērma
eō'eōa	erude	spruce	blūe'-bēll	snōw'bāll	phe nōg'a mōūs
erō'eus	plānt	brākes	fōx'-glōve	grāpe'vine	thor ough wort
rūsh'es	stōck	shēafh	rāre'ripe	brūsh'wōōd	(shūr'o wērt)
myr'tle	lārch	pīs'til	wōōd'bīne	la būr'num	mōrn'ing-glō'r'y

XX. MINERAL KINGDOM.

231.	tin	slāte	āl'ka li	mīn'er al	sē'e'ond a rŷ
mēt'al	zīne	chālk	ā'que oŷs	mēr'eu ry	ter ti a ry
nīck'el	lēad	floāt	ār'se nie	bīg'muth	(tēr'shī a ri)
pew'ter	fire	drift	eām'e o	i rid'i ūm	strāt'i fied
i ron	sālt	rōcks	ēm'er ŷ	plāt'i nŷm	sēr'pen tīne
(l'ērn)	grīt	stōne	sŷ'e nīte	rhō'di ūm	hŷ'dro gen
eŷ'balt	zōne	erŷt	kā'o līn	dī'a mōnd	neŷ'tral ize
eār'bon	eŷal	grōup	sō'di ūm	pŷ'r'ox ēnc	phōs'phor ŷs

232.	āge	wōld	ob tain'	sap phire	am mō'ni ā
grāv'el	ōre	fōrge	re dŷce'	(sā'lr)	bri tāt'nī ā
jew'el	gām	āt'om	re gult'	in tagl io	sul phŷ'rie
bēr'ŷl	trāp	mī'eā	re mālns'	(in tāl'yo)	eār nēl'ian
pēb'ble	sārd	sō'dā	ex tīnet'	tur quōise	sta lāe'tite
jās'per	pōst	ō'pal	eom bīne'	(tūr kēz')	sta lāg'mīte
in'got	eŷke	ō'nŷx	sup pōrt'	lime'stōne	ān'thra çite
sīl'ver	rōck	eŷ'al	dīg sŷolve'	sānd'stōne	e quiv'a lent

233.	māss	sōl'id	eŷp'per	as bēs'tŷs	ān'ti mo nŷ
āg'ate	mārī	fīŷ'id	tēm'per	grāph'ite	ām'e thŷst
tŷ'pas	trāp	as sāŷ'	spēl'ter	sēl'e nīte	āl'a bās ter
gār'net	eāŷ	re āet'	fēld'spar	stē'a tīte	mān'ga nēge
strā'tā	sānd	ū nīte'	mār'ble	ād'a mant	mān'gā nīte
rē'cent	bŷrn	ry'bŷ	grān'ite	pŷr'phy rŷ	sār'do nŷx
nī'trie	bāse	schist	bŷwl'der	bī tŷ'men	eħrŷ's'o līte
ŷx'ide	ēarth	(shist)	sŷl'phur	dī mīn'ish	eār'buŷ ele

234.	gōld	āç'idg	plās'tīe	so ŷt'le	e vāp'o rāte
stōnes	mēlt	al lŷŷ'	nās'cent	plu tŷn'le	brīm'stōne
quartz	fōrm	pŷt'ash	neŷ'tral	vol eān'le	grāŷ'wācke
gnēss	stēel	rŷb'ble	brŷ'mīne	au'gīte	pŷ'r'ox ēn'le
chānge	flīnt	vā'por	pē'ri oðg	eŷm'pound	pŷr'phy ry
fūmes	lime	brīt'tīe	or gān'le	sŷb'stance	po tās'si ūm
an nēal'	shāle	zŷ'mīe	ākēl'e ton	vŷl'a tīle	dē'eom pŷçe'
ba sālt'	glōbe	dŷe'tīle	eāl'çi um	gēn'er āte	māl'le a ble
dē brīs'	pēarl	frāg'īle	ēm'e rald	ehēm'le al	pre çip'i tātē

235.	l'as	ge ol'o gŷ	si lū'ri an	mīn'er āl'o gŷ
ōr'i gin	trī'as	sār'di ūs	de vō'ni an	mīn'er al īst
ōx'y gen	fū'al	nī'tro gen	sa lif'er oūs	mēt'a mōr'phie
ō'o çēne	a zōte'	mās'to don	pā'le o zō'ie	mag ne si um
mī'o çēne	a zō'ie	dēf'i nīte	mag ne si a	(māg nē'zhi um)
pli'o çēne	pēr'mi an	mēs'o zō'ie	(māg nē'zhi ā)	pēt'ri fā'e'tion

236.	jāg'ged	liq uid	ge ol'o gist	a lū'mi nūm
erŷs'tal	sāl'ine	(lik'wid)	ge ol o gīze	erŷs'tal loid
pūr'beck	lūs'ter	fōōt'print	erŷs'tal lize	erŷs'tal line
ēllō'rīne	sōlv'ent	grēen'sand	āg'gre gate	eon glōm'er ate
jā'cinth	sīl'i eā	mīll'stōne	bēll'met'al	ēhal çēd'o nŷ
pro dūçe'	si liç'ie	zēēl'stein	ō'zo çē'rīte	ēhrys'o ber ŷl
in erēase'	ēp'i gēne	çe no zō'ie	si liç'i ealçe	ear'bon if'er oūa

237.	ō'o lite	pre cious	īn'or gān'ie	eon'fla grā'tion
mīxt'ūre	na cre	(prēsh'us)	eom būs'tion	hōrn'blēnde
spe cies	(nā'ker)	a māl'gām	eom būs'tive	tqur'ma line
(spē'shēz)	mōlt'en	im bēd'ded	mag ne sian	rōt'ten stōne
f'o lite	wēald'en	me tāl'lie	(māg nē'zhan)	un strāt'i fied
fīū'or ine	pŷ rī'tēq	ju rās'sie	cre ta ceous	fōs'all if'er oūs
ēph'e site	sūl'phu ret	trī ās'sie	(kre tā'shūs)	si liç'i fi eē'tion

Dictation Review.

MEDICINE relates to the prevention or cure of diseases of the body. An ailment is a morbid state of the body, not an acute disease. The patient had an infectious and malignant disease. Did he prefer allopathy, hydropathy, or homeopathy? Was the remedy allopathic, hydropathic, homeopathic, or botanic? A complaint is a slight disorder. A malady is a chronic or painful disorder. Was the fever scarlet, yellow, typhus, gastric, spotted, billous, or typhoid? The delirious invalid, a glutton and a cripple, suffered with the gout. Man suffers from diarrhea, toothache, rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, diphtheria, pneumonia, chilblains, dysentery, insanity, epilepsy, erysipelas, neuralgia, constipation, hydrophobia, congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, carbuncles, consumption, paralysis, nausea, pleurisy, etc.

Virus is a morbid poison ; **venom**, a poison from without, as from a bite or a sting. Is amputation a surgical operation ? The pharmacist, or druggist, sells many remedies, as **arnica**, **balsam**, **salts**, **salve**, **quassia**, **ipecac**, **aloes**, **gum arabic**, **tinctures**, **senna**, **rhubarb**, **arsenic**, **creosote**, **morphine**, **licorice**, **antidotes**, **sedatives**, **calomel**, **sassafras**, **valerian**, **liniment**, **strychnine**, **laudanum**, **chloroform**, **paregoric**, **magnesia**, **ammonia**, **elecampane**, **opodeldoc**, **sarsaparilla**, etc.

POLITICS relates to human duty connected with municipal, state, and national government. **LAW** is a command, or rule of conduct, from rightful authority, or founded on long usage and the decisions of courts of justice. A suit may be civil, criminal, or in chancery. The persons and officers of a court are a judge, magistrate, chancellor, counselor, solicitor, barrister, lawyer, attorney, sheriff, bailiff, plaintiff, defendant, witness, a petit or a grand jury, a prisoner, a tipstaff or constable, etc. A politician is versed in the science of government and the art of governing. He has to do with conventions, resolutions, petitions, investigations, ordinances, prosecutions, diplomacy, international proceedings, arbitrations, jurisprudence, etc.

WAR is an armed contest between nations or states. An aggressive attack and offensive war made our campaign defensive. **Ammunition** is the things used in loading fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds ; as, powder, balls, bombs, shot, etc. **Weapons** are any instruments used to fight with in war ; as a sword, pistol, cutlass, dagger, musket, carbine, cannon, javelin, gun, dirk, claymore, columbiad, bomb-shell, tomahawk, pike, howitzer, rifle, revolver, bayonet, falchion, etc. Soldiers, officers, and divisions are known as privates, troops, forces, army, cavalry, squadron, company, militia, regulars, sharpshooters, regiment, battalion, brigade, escort, cohort, legion, column, phalanx, conscript, cadet, pioneer, volunteer, recruit, scout, corps, squad, lancer, hussar, dragoon, sentry, fusileer, grenadier, carbineer, sentinel, corporal, colonel, chaplain, captain, marshal, ensign, sergeant, adjutant, major, lieutenant, brigadier, aid-de-camp, etc.

The **ANIMAL KINGDOM** contains all beings having animal life. Its first division is vertebrates, animals having a back-bone, as man, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Species of living beings having distinctive characters form genera. Zoölogy treats of the varieties, characters, habits, and homes of animals. Mammals, the

highest class of vertebrates, are known by the females suckling their young. They are man, the gorilla, orang-outang, chimpanzee, baboon, monkey, ape, gibbon, elephant, rhinoceros, camelopard, dromedary, hippopotamus, alpaca, agouti, aurochs, buffalo, marten, jackal, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, giraffe, hyena, llama, ocelot, zebra, wild-cat, wombat, wapiti, aardvark, antelope, gemsbok, hartbeest, marmoset, moufflon, greyhound, guinea-pig, ichneumon, kangaroo, wolverene, dolphin, porpoise, whale, camel, manatus, etc. Gregarious animals live in flocks. Carnivorous animals feed on flesh; frugivorous, on fruits; herbivorous, on herbs; graminivorous, on grass; insectivorous, on insects; and omnivorous, on every thing.

Birds are numerous, as the eagle, hawk, martin, nightingale, partridge, plover, pigeon, p  tre  l, condor, canary, cassowary, curlew, cormorant, albatross, chaffinch, falcon, flamingo, goshawk, grossbeak, grouse, lammergeir, mavis, macaw, ostrich, osprey, penguin, paroquet, quail, turkey, toucan, vulture, widgeon, etc. *Reptiles* are known as lizards, turtles, snakes, frogs, an alligator, anaconda, adder, iguana, a skink, newt, cobra, tortoise, chameleon, crocodile, salamander, boa-constrictor, basilisk, viper, scincoidian, axolotl, rattle-snake, etc. *Fishes* are oviparous, or producing their young in eggs, living almost wholly in water; as, bass, cod, dolphin, anchovy, grayling, gudgeon, haddock, halibut, minnow, plaice, porpoise, perch, pike, shad, sole, sturgeon, salmon, tench, turbot, trout, mackerel, pickerel, etc.

Other Animals are known as *articulates*, *mollusks*, *radiates*, and *protozoans*. The *first* includes insects, as beetles, butterflies, etc.; spiders; myriapods, as centipeds; crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters; and worms, as earth-worm, leech, etc. The *second* includes cephalopods, as cuttle-fish or sepia; cephalates, as snails and other univalves; acephals, as oysters and other bivalves; ascidians, brachiopods, and bryozoans. The *third* includes echinoderms, as sea-urchins, star-fishes, etc.; medus  e or jelly-fishes; and polyps. The *fourth* includes sponges, rhizopods, and some animalcules. In these classes are scallop, seaslug, mussel, locust, cricket, cockle, earwig, hornet, fly, bee, bug, caterpillar, spoonworm, glow-worm, scorpion, locust, gnat, flea, snail, whelk, slough, nautilus, silkworm, lepidopter, maggot, wasp, drone, midge, shrimp, prawn, cyclops, barnacle, trilobite, cockroach, bumble-bee or humble-bee, tarantula, periwinkle, etc.

The **VEGETABLE KINGDOM** is the portion of life in nature which includes plants. A plant is a living body, without voluntary motion, having a root, stem, and leaves. Botany treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classes and names. Trees are known as locust, linden, poplar, maple, walnut, fir, willow, cypress, hemlock, chestnut, catalpa, hickory, cedar, magnolia, sycamore, ailantus, etc. Plants or their fruit are slender, drooping, trailing, creeping, twining, nodding, annual, biennial, perennial, deciduous, tough, juicy, pulpy, pungent, tart, acrid, ripe, delicious, luscious, succulent, herbaceous, phenogamous, etc. Flowering and medicinal plants are the rose, pink, aloe, lily, tulip, phlox, poppy, primrose, peony, plantain, pansy, pennyroyal, azalea, anemone, blue-bell, hare-bell, bergamot, crocus, columbine, camellia, bitter-sweet, dahlia, daffodil, daisy, fox-glove, fuchsia, geranium, holly-hock, heliotrope, hyacinth, hyssop, honeysuckle, laburnum, liverwort, lavender, marigold, monk's-hood, mignonette, narcissus, oleander, rosemary, sweet-brier, trefoil, thoroughwort, verberna, violet, wolf's-bane, wormwood, woodbine, portulaca, etc.

The **MINERAL KINGDOM** includes any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition. Rocks are simple minerals, or aggregates of minerals, which may also contain other imbedded mineral species. Metal is a substance with a peculiar lustre, called *metallic*, insoluble in water and usually solid. Metals are found either native, or combined with oxygen, sulphur, and other elements forming *ores*. Geology treats of the mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features, and its history. The ages are named the azoic, paleozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic, and the age of man. The *minerals* are quartz, mica, feldspar, asbestos, emery, brimstone, tourmaline, hornblende, basalt, granite, marble, porphyry, stalactite, stalagmite, syenite, limestone, graywacke, alabaster, graphite, selenite, steatite, anthracite, boulder, crystal, kaolin, adamant, sardonyx, bitumen, etc. The *metals* are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, mercury, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, manganese, arsenic, iridium, rhodium, platinum, spelter, bell-metal, etc. *Precious stones* are the diamond, emerald, sardonyx, sardius, chrysolite, jasper, agate, jacinth, chalcedony, beryl, sapphire, carbuncle, pearl, ruby, sard, topaz, opal, onyx, amethyst, garnet, carnelian, turquoise, cameo, etc.

APPENDIX.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

1. WORDS PRONOUNCED SIMILARLY.

[These Lists of Words are for class exercises in PRONUNCIATION and ORAL SPELLING, the pupils pronouncing and spelling the words from the book.]

1.	băy	tăil	măid	grăte	frăys
ăil	bey	tăle	măde	grăet	phrăse
ăle	hăy	văle	măil	găge	chăsed
ăte	hey	vell	măle	gănge	chăste
eighť	băil	trăy	năy	făint	brăid
făin	băle	trey	neigh	feint	brăyed
făne	hăil	săil	măze	Dăne	ălăy
feign	hăle	săle	măize	deign	sleigh
2.	găte	prăy	plăit	brăke	wăy
băit	găit	prey	plăte	breăk	weigh
băte	făte	păin	plăin	wăin	stăke
băse	fete	păne	plăne	wăne	steăk
băss	lăin	răin	văne	wăil	străit
băys	lăne	reïn	veïn	wăle	străight
băize	lăid	reign	văin	wăist	wăit
prăys	lăde	răze	măne	wăste	weight
preys	păil	răys	măin	năve	wăde
prăise	păle	răise	Măine	knăve	weighed
3.	ăre	băll	băre	jăm	răck
ăir	ărk	băwl	beăr	jămb	wăck
êre	ăll	păll	făir	lăx	trăet
ê'er	ăwl	Păul	făre	lăcks	trăcked
hăir	eăll	teăr	hăir	lăps	drăm
păre	eăul	tăre	hăre	lăpse	drăchm
păir	găll	weăr	stăir	băld	drăft
peăr	găul	wăre	stăre	băwled	draught

4.	bē	hāl	pawq	eāst	gu'ger
āds	bēe	hāul	pauge	eāste	gu'gur
āddq	bēax	hārt	elawq	sēeq	ēār'at
bād	bēt	heārt	elauge	sēaq	ēār'rot
bāde	bēer	thēir	dēer	sēize	ēān'on
rāp	biēr	thēre	dēar	erēek	ēān'non
wrāp	qēre	sēen	nēed	erēak	can vas
tāx	sēer	sēine	knēed	bēech	(kān'vas)
tācks	sēar	scēne	knēad	bēach	ēān'vase

5.	fēat	mēan	tēam	lēach	gl'tar
sēt	fēt	miēn	tēm	lēech	gl'ter
qēt	fiēa	mēed	wēen	lēaks	as qēt'
scēt	fiēe	mēad	wēan	lēeks	as sēt'
qēde	liēf	wēak	rēek	piēqe	bōld'er
sēed	lēaf	wēek	wrēak	pēaqe	bōwl'der
gught	hēel	sēm	pēak	shēer	ēāp'i tal
ōught	hēal	sēam	pique	shēar	ēāp'i tol

6.	lēa	tiēr	sēa	bēll	guēst
kēy	lēe	tēar	sēe	bēlle	guēssed
quay	pēal	mēte	slēeve	brōd	bēr'rj
(kē)	pēel	mēat	slēave	brēad	bur y
hēre	piēr	mēt	frēeze	rēt	(bēr'ri)
hēar	pēer	swēt	friēze	wrēt	ces sion
rēad	stēal	suite	grēase	rēck	(sēsh'ūn)
rēed	stēel	(swēt)	Grēeçe	wrēck	sē'sion

7.	fīr	bērth	rētch	hīde	hīre
qēll	fūr	bīrth	wretch	hīed	high'er
sēll	fūrq	sērgē	(rēch)	riqe	in dīte'
qēil	fūrze	sūrge	rite	rise	in dict'
sēel	sērf	quire	write	stīle	sēn'ior
sēal	sūrf	(kwir)	right	stīle	sēign'ior
rēd	pūrl	choir	wright	bīte	cha grīn'
rēad	pēarl	(kwir)	rime	blight	sha grēen'
ūrn	hērd	stēp	wryme	find	ēāl'en der
ēam	hēard	stēppe	(rim)	fined	ēāl'en dar

S.	gilt	limb	isle	kill	sore
by	gullt	limn	aisle	kiln	sor
buy	gild	him	elime	nit	sow'er
rye	guld	hymn	elimb	knit	kern'el
wry	lynx	mist	nigh	hie	colonel
cite	links	missed	knigh	high	(kern'el)
sie	ring	bail'let	sligh	nice	prin'ci pal
sight	wring	bail'lot	sligh	gness	prin'ci ple

9.	time	bard	bar	bold	bur'row
ote	thyme	bored	ore	bowled	bor ough
eat	(tim)	fort	boll	brooch	(bur'ro)
fore	note	forte	bole	broach	ehol'er
four	mat	doe	bowl	browg	ehl'lar
hog	man	dough	glaze	browg	oun'cil
hoge	down	told	glowg	crews	oun'sel
lone	lad	told	gran	(kroz)	om'pli ment
lan	lowed	tollid	grown	eruge	om'ple ment

10.	ho	hew	but	horde	rode	forth
poll	hoe	(hu)	butt	hard	road	fourth
pole	lo	hue	dun	odge	rowed	earse
slce	low	Hugh	done	knows	foul	ourse
slow	toe	five	dust	hole	fowl	throne
blue	tow	flew	doat	whole	(foul)	thron
blew	roe	slue	nun	mode	rote	borne
(blu)	row	slew	none	owed	wrote	bourne

11.	O	odge	bow	not	sum	throe
ore	oh	rows	beau	knott	some	throw
corps	owe	(row)	(bo)	ryde	bow	ring
(kor)	ore	sole	so	rodd	(bou)	wring
pore	oar	soul	sew	to	bough	skull
pour	o'er	lock	(so)	too	ruff	seill
lad	ton	loch	sow	too	rough	wood
lade	tun	(lock)	won	due	(ruff)	would
ode	son	thead	one	dew	root	plum
owed	sun	towed	(win)	(du)	route	plumb

12.	new	mūge	threw	hōōp	mōre
ewe	(nū)	mewə	(θrū)	whōōp	mōw'er
(yū)	knew	our	thorough	stōōp	flour
yū	elūe	hour	brews	stūp	flow'er
yew	clew	brute	(brū)	lōre	eōs'en
(yū)	(klū)	bruit	brūge	lōw'er	eōūg'in

13.	vī'al	ī'dle	rīg'or	mēd'al	mār'shal
ānt	vī'ol	ī'dol	rīg'ger	mēd'dle	mār'tial
āunt	lī're	ī'dyl	sūe'eor	mān'or	māre'schal
bōŷ	lī'ar	çŷg'net	sūck'er	mān'ner	in vāde'
buoy	lēan	sīg'net	bār'on	prōf'it	in veighēd
(bwā)	lī'en	pāl'ette	bār'ren	prōph'et	de vīg'er
lōrd	dīre	pāl'let	gām'ble	eūr'rant	de vīg'or
lāud	dŷ'er	pāl'ate	gām'bol	eūr'rent	dī vīg'or
eōrd	lēv'ŷ	pēd'al	lēss'en	fē'ther	pōp'u laç
chord	lēv'ee	pēd'dle	lēss'on	fār'ther	pōp'u loūs
(kār)	shōne	çēl'lar	mēt'al	pās'sa ble	eōn'fi dant
alms	shōwn	sēll'er	mēt'tle	pās'si ble	eōn'fi dānt'
(āmz)	dŷ'ing	bēt'ter	çŷm'bal	in dī'ter	de scend'ent
ārma	dŷe'ing	bēt'tor	sŷm'bol	in dict'or	de scend'ant

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read the following sentences, emphasizing the words in *Italics*, thus testing their PRONUNCIATION; define and spell the *Italic* words orally, the teacher reading the sentences slowly and distinctly; and write the sentences from dictation.]

HOLD my *bale* while I *bañ* the *bōat*. The *Bey* has a *bōat* in the *bay*. Break flax with a *brake*. Deign to say what can *ail* the *Dane*. He *ate* eight eggs and drank *ale*. Win your *bays*. The *clōth* is *baize*. That *base* man sang *bass*. *Braid* the lash. The *ass* *brayed*. A snake *chased* the *chaste* child. I would *fain* know why *you* *feign* to build a *fane*. Her *faint* heart led her to use a *feint*. What was his *fate* at the grand *fete*. The words, "The *clōth* *frays*," form a *phrase*. The *pale* girl filled a *pail* at the *gate*. Did you note the *hale* man's odd *gait*, in the snow and *hail*? See the *great* cook *grate* the *rōōt*. *Hey*, boys! stir the *hay*. A *knave* broke the *nave* of

a wheel. He *laid* down his *cōat*, and helped *lade* the ship that had *lain* near the *lane*. The *maid* made a hood. The *male* child lost the *main* chance to *mail* the letter. If the horse from *Maine* *neigh*, grasp his *mane*. *Nay*; it is *plain* he is in no *maze* to see *maize* grow. It will *pain* us, if you break the *plane pane* of glass. *Plait* her hair. Get a *plate* of fruit, I *pray* you. *Puss* has her *prey*.

2. If it *rain*, loose the *rein* and ride fast in the *sleigh*. If that king *reign*, he will *slay* us, and *raise* our town. *Raise* the *bōat's* *stīl* in the sun's *rays*. Eat *steak*, if it be for *sale*. Set the *stake* *straight*. *Wade* the *strait*. I *weighed* him and knew his *weight*. *Wait* and hear a *tale* of a *dōg's* *tail*. *Weigh* the cake on the *tray*. The *trey* in cards has three spots. Lead the *way*. Use no *veil* in that cool *vale*. The *vain* lad burst a *vein*. The *vane* pointed east. The lash made the dog *wail* and left a *wale* on his flesh. *Mōōng* *wane* or *waste*. Ride in a *wain*. Her *waist* is small. A *canon* is a rule or law. The *canon* ball fits the *auger* hole. Buy gold of twenty *carats*. Fill the *canvass* bag with *carrots*. From the *capital* speech of the senator in the *capitol*, I *augur* success in the *canvass*.

3. Drive the *tacks* with the *ads*. He *adds* a *drachm* to my *tax*. The *bad* man *bōde* him drink a *dram*. Did he *jam* his hand on the *jamb*? *Puss* *laps* milk. Heed the *lapse* of time. The *lax* man *lacks* bread. Fill the hay-*rack*. *Wrack* is a sea-plant. *Wrap* up well. *Rap* the door. I *tracked* the ox on that *tract* of land. *Ought* we to pay *ought* for that *ark*, or *bōat*? That *mark* is an *arc*. My *heart* was sick, when he shot the *hart*. He made *all* the holes with an *awl*. The *bald* *Gaul* *bawled* for a *ball* of yarn. If you *call*, do not *bawl*. *Haul* the hay to the *hall*; but do not *gaul* the horse. *Paul* may get a *caul* for Ann's *hāir*. Did the *pall* *swāy*? The cat's *sōft* *paws* have *claws*. Read the *clause*, and then *pause*. Was the *heir* to this land *e'er* in want of pure *air*, *ere* he left *hōme*? Did he *bear* the *fair* child on his *bare* arms? Pay *their* *fare* by stage. I saw a *hair* in the *hare* pie. *Pare* a *pair* of *pears*. He *stares* at the *stairs*. Do not *tear* the dress, if you *wear* it. Wheat and *tares* grew *there*. He *lōst* *casts* when he *cast* her *ōff*. I will pay your *draft*, for the *draught* horse.

4. Let the *bee* *be*. Do not *beat* the lad with a *beech* rod, if he eat a *beet*. The boat in the *creek* is near the *beach*. The wheels *creak*. *Beer* brought him to his *bier*. He made a *breach* in the wall with the

breach of his gun. To cede is to yield or give up. Birds eat seed. To cove is to smear with wax. The seer saw a sear leaf. The seal on my note was red. Cell the room. Seel means to close the eyes. The dear boy fed the deer. It is quite a feat to write with one's feet. Flee from the flea. Did milk freeze on the frieze, or nap? Once Greece was free. See the grease spot. His sore heel will heal. Here we can hear him. You need a key for the door. Knead the dough. This is kneed grass. The ship is at the quay. Sheep feed on the lee near the lee shore. Leach the ashes. Leech the wound. I'd as lief as not tear out the leaf. The boat leaks. Eat leaks. The mean has no need. Drink mead. His mien I love. Mets out the meat for those that meet here. To keep the peace, the peer gave a piece of land for a pier, or wharf. To pique me, she stood on the mountain peak. Hear the peal of bells. The pear has a thin peel.

5. If he read a scene from that play, shake a reed at him. I have seen fish caught in that seine. While they reek with blood, they wreak their wrath on those weak men. Did you see the deep sea last week? The sleeve did seem to have no seam. He sees them seize the ship on the high seas. Get the sleeve of the silk. It is sheer shame to shear sheep in March. Did he steal the steel chain? The sweet girl has a suite of rooms. As I drive the team, the air teems with flies. With a tear she saw a tier of the slain. It is time, I ween, to wean the child. Our guest guessed that the belle rang the bell. She is well-bred. Eat bread. He led the wretch to the cell. Did the sick child retch? He sent the lad to sell some lead. Pay a cent for the sweet scent. He read the red book. What reck ye of the ship's wreck? If he step up, wrest the knife from him. Rest on the stoppe, or vast plain. On my birth-day, I took a berth in the boat. Earn the rare urn. I put your fur cap on the fir-tree. Wear furs. Furs is a shrub. I heard the herd. I saw a pearl in the brook that purls there. The serf swam in the surf. A surge wet my serge coat.

6. Fish bite in that bight. Buy tea by the pound. The site of my house is in sight. Oite him to come. They climb high rocks in that cold clime. I will hide one eye and hie to my home. Beasts die. Dye the yarn. Find some rice. The judge fined me. They hied to that rise of ground. The bold knight came by night. Lie down. We make soap of lye and grease. Will rye make nice bread? The

rock is of *gneiss*. She *sighed*. Her neck is *wry*, or turned to one *side*. If the *choir* sing, bring a *quire* of paper. *Rime* means white frost. The words *rhyme*. That *rite* of the Church is *right*. The *wright* can mend the wheel and *write* a note. You *slight* my *sleight*, or trick, of hand. His *style* is terse. Take *time* to *climb* the *stile*, or steps. I know where wild *thyme* grows. A rat had *been* in the *bin* of grain. If they *gild* the book, the *guild*, or club, will pay for the *gilt*. If he *kill* my son in the *lime-kiln*, his *guilt* must be known. I heard him sing a *hymn* in the *inn*. *Limn* or paint the *limb* of a tree. Did the *lynx* break the *links* of the chain? She *missed* her *ring* in the *mist*. I saw a *nit* on the *culf*. *Knit* hose. *Wring* out the cloth.

7. The *bold* man *bowed* well. Pin the cape with her *brooch*. *Broach* the *whole* cask of ale. A *boar* *bore* the dog on his tusk. He *bored* a *hole* in a *board*. He put the *boll* of a plant into my *bowl* of milk. *Bole* is fine clay, not *coarse*. Trace the *course* of the stream. The *beau* shot with a *bow*. Has the pear a *core*? To drill the *corps* at the *fort* is his *forte*. Put on your *coat* and drive the sheep out of the *cote*. Will the *doe* eat *dough*? In the *fore* part of the day, I saw *four* men go *forth* for the *fourth* time. *Gloze* not sin. The *elal* *glows*. I have heard him *groan* since he has *grown* stout. That *horde* will *hoard* *earn*. He *hoes* the corn with a *hoe*. *Ho!* he has a *hole* in his *hose*. That *lone* man knows that I want the *whole* *loan*. The ox *lowed* when I struck his *nose*. When a *mote* was in his eye, I heard him *moan*. I know a *load* of grass is *mown*; for I *mowed* it. *Lo!* the man lies *low* in the *moat*. That *lode*, or vein, of *ore* is rich. O John, did you *owe* him? Oh, for shame! he *owed* him for the *ode*. We went *o'er* the lake with one *oar*. He struck my *poll*, or head, with a *pole*. He *pores* *o'er* a book. *Pour* out tea. He *rowed* the boat. She *rode* the mule in the *road*. The *roe* can swim. *Row* the boat. Learn by *rote* what he *wrote*. Smell the *rose*. The trees are in *roue*. The *slow* lad may eat a *sloe*. My shoe has a *sole*. His *soul* can not die. *Sow* the rye *so*; and then *sew* my coat. Birds *soar*. I felt a *throe* of pain, as I strove to *throw* the *toad* with my *sore* hand. The king's *throne* was *thrown* down. He *towed* the boat. Put *tow* on your *sore* toe. I *told* the tale. He *toll*ed the bell. I *toled* the sheep with salt.

8. I did not throw a *knot*. I found a key and a *lock* near the *loch*, or lake. Does he *bruise* his hands when he *brews* beer? The *bruit* is

that the *brute* was slain. The *crews* of the ships will *cruise* for a month. Does he *whoop* when you roll your *hoop*? The *rude* boy knows that a *rood* of land is one fourth of an acre. *Scoop* to the *stoup* for holy water. She, *too*, may go to town with the *two* boys. He *threw* a stone *through* the pane. The wind *blew* the *blue* cloth. If it were *once* lost, I *knew* that *Hugh* could get no *due* to my *new* ring. The pay for that *clew*, or ball of thread, is *due*. *Dew* is on the grass. *Hew* wood of a dark *hue*. While you *mouse*, the cat *moves*. Birds *flow* up the *flue*. They *slew* my son. Do not *slue* the sled round. Buy all but the *butt* of wine. The *dun* has *done* the deed. *Dost* thou see the *dust*? *None* knew the *nun*. The wall is *plumb*. Get *some* *plums* for my son. Pay the full *sum*. The *rough* winds blew off her *ruff*. *Would* you go to the *wood* when the *sun* shines? She *wrung* her hands when I *rung* the bell. *Scull* the boat. His *skull* is thick. Give a *ton* of hay for a *tun* of wine. The *fowl* was on a *bough*. *Bow* to our friends *an hour* hence. Do not *foul* our well. On our *route*, we dug this *root*. That *ballet* mocks a free *ballot*.

9. Our *colonel* was *bolder* than a *higher* officer. I prefer *flour*, not grain in the *kernel*. This *flower* grew near a *boulder*. If you *hire* the *mower*, pay *more* wages. Our *cousin's* attempt to *cozen* the trader, caused no little *chagrin*. The box was covered with *shagreen*. In her rash *choler*, she tore the lace *collar*. The *seignior* refused the *cession* of his lands. If the jury *indict* you this *session*, *indite* a letter to the *senior* counsel. His *lore* will influence the city *council* and the *lower* court. Rabbits *burrow* near the old *borough* with its sparse dwellers. Expect a *complement* of *compliments*. By giving *alms*, our *aunt* became the *idol* of the *idle* populace of a *populous* town. That *idyl* of the *prophet* and poet will *profit* us. A *lesson* from the *ant* may *lessen* your wants. The sinking *boy* clasped the *buoy* with his *arms* for *succor*. He has a very dainty *palate*. The *dying* baron lay on a *pallet* of straw. The painter mixes colors on a *palette*. A *tow* cord is not the *chord* of a *lyre* or a *viol*. The *liar* said the *aisle* of a temple on that *barren* *isle* is a mile wide. The *dyer* broke a *vial* of rare *dye* while *dyeing* the cloth. The *better* was not much *better* than a gambler. *Gambol* like a lamb, but do not *gamble* for gold. The judge has a *lien* on that *lean* team. The *dire* news and the *manner* of the owner of the manor caused my

father to go *farther*. At the *weekly levee*, the *marshal* announced the *levy* of new forces. He *inveighed* against a proposal to *invade* the state. A *metal cymbal* was used for *martial* music. A *symbol* of love, on a gold *medal*, was *shown* as the moon *shone* on the sea. The *seller* will *close* his *cellar* and *peddle* the *clothes* not yet sold. A *cygnet* was the motto on his *signet*. Do not *meddle* with the organ *pedal*. The *inditer* wrote a note to the *indictor*. A *currant* bush grows beside my door. Swim with the *current*. The *deviser* of this fractional *divisor* was the *devisor* of an estate.

II. FACTS IN PRONUNCIATION.

[The following Lists of Words are for Class Exercises in Pronunciation, and Oral and Written Spelling.]

1. A INITIAL, FINAL, OR UNEMPHATIC.

A, as an *initial* or *final unaccented syllable*, or as an *unemphatic word*, should be pronounced nearly like *a* in *ask*, *grass*—though the volume of sound is somewhat less; as,

14.	à dŏ'	à side'	à bŏde'	à wāke'	à eröss'	ăstŭ'mă
ē'ră	à gŏ'	à bide'	à dŏre'	à wărd'	à ġhăst'	quă'siă
pī'eă	à bĕt'	à tĭlt'	à bāse'	à mŏng'	à bound'	sa li'nă
ăb'bă	à făr'	à văil'	à bŏve'	à măs'	Cŭ'bă	sa li'vă
sŏ'fă	à lăs'	à văst'	à wăit'	à măze'	chĭ'nă	à rŏ'mă
sŏ'dă	à hŏy'	à eŭte'	à părt'	à mĕnd'	ĕr'tră	sĭ'lĭ eă
mĭ'eă	à mĭd'	à tŏne'	à ġlŏw'	à mŭge'	lă'mă	al pă'eă
vĭl'ă	à vow'	à băte'	à lărm'	à mŭck'	măn'nă	nĕb'u lă
prŏ'ă	à wăy'	à bout'	à ġăze'	à drŏit'	stăn'ză	ă ză'le ă
pŏl'kă	ă fire'	ă ġrĕe'	ă miss'	ă nŏint'	eŏm'mă	ġŏ rĭl'ă

2. U OR EW PRECEDED BY R OR SH.

WHEN *u* long, or *ew*, is preceded by *r* or the sound of *sh*, in the same syllable, it has the sound of *o* in *move* (v); as,

15.	rue	ru'in	tru'ant	pe ruge'	pru'der y
truçe	rule	ru'by	brou'er	pe ru'ke'	eru'ci ble
truþh	ruçe	ru'ble	un tru'e'	in tru'de'	eru'ci fix
eru'de	ruþh	ru'l'er	im bru'e'	su mach	seru'ti ny
pru'de	brow	ru'ral	bru'tish	(shq'măk)	tru'eu lent
pru'ne	drow	eru'et	ruþh'ful	pru'dence	ru'bi eund
shrew	erow	dru'id	ruþh'less	in sure	ru'di ment
shrowd	grow	tru'ly	pru'dent	(in shqr')	seru'pu loüs
spruçe	tru'e	ru'mor	pru'dish	ab stru'se'	in tru sion
bru'tal	fruit	ru'brie	pru'ning	as sure	(in tru'zhun)
fru'gal	sure	ru'gate	seru'ple	(ash shqr')	ob tru sion
tru'ant	(shqr)	ru'gine	fruit'ful	eru'ci fy	pro tru'sion

3. THE TERMINATION EN.

Most words ending in *en*, unless *e* is preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, drop the *e* in pronunciation ; as,

16.	tăk'en	făl'en	găr'den	wăr'den	bră'zen
ē'ven	wăk'en	făt'ten	hărd'en	wėak'en	blăck'en
ōv'en	hōv'en	shăk'en	hėav'en	wōod'en	ėarth'en
ōft'en	wōv'en	eră'ven	sōft'en	whit'en	hėa'then
sėv'en	dōz'en	kit'ten	spōk'en	stif'en	chăst'en
rip'en	lġst'en	silk'en	hōi'den	glġst'en	heărk'en
rġv'en	lēad'en	sick'en	sŭnk'en	glăd'den	shōrt'en
gġv'en	lēav'en	drġv'en	gōld'en	quġck'en	thrēst'en
vġx'en	hăst'en	bŭr'den	brōk'en	thġck'en	fright'en
tō'ken	făst'en	dēep'en	mōlt'en	smġt'ten	bright'en

The following are *all* the words in which the *e* should be sounded, except those having *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r* preceding *e*, and of these the *e* is silent only in *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* :

17.	lġ'chen	jġr'ken	row en	yew en	măr'ten	chġck'en
ġs'pen	lăt'ten	plăt'ten	(rou'en)	(yq'en)	mġt'ten	kġtch'en
păt'ten	alōv'en	păt'ten	sŭd'den	hŷ'phen	wġck'en	mŷn'ches

4. THE TERMINATION ED.

WORDS ending in *ed* usually drop the *e* in pronunciation, unless it is preceded by *d* or *t*; as,

18.	snēezed	gīg'gled	de tāined'	ex am'ined
plāced	whēezed	nib'bled	ob tāined'	ān'a līzed
chāsed	griēved	eāck'led	pre vāiled'	sūb'til īzed
chāfed	squēezed	bāb'bled	ex plāined'	dis chārged'
shāked	elēanged	gāb'bled	ab stāined'	eāt'e chīged'
shāved	wrīthēd	wāp'bled	ar rānged'	rēe'og nīzed
blāmed	bouncēd	shūf'fled	de rānged'	serū'ti nīzed

But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* is sounded, as in assuredly, composedness. Also in some participial and other *adjectives*; as,

19.	dōg'ged	pick'ed	wick'ed	stūb'bed	strēak'ed
ā'ged	rāg'ged	eūrs'ed	wing'ed	erāb'bed	wrētch'ed
nā'ked	rūg'ged	eūs'ped	lēarn'ed	erāg'ged	be lōv'ed
lēg'ged	hōok'ed	sā'ered	blēss'ed	erōok'ed	un lēarn'ed
jāg'ged	pēak'ed	deū'ced	brind'ed	erūtch'ed	lēarn'ed lī

5. THE TERMINATION EL.

THE *e* in the termination *el* is usually sounded; as,

20.	ān'gel	mōd'el	tūn'nel	bār'rel	pēt'rel
lā'bel	pān'el	līn'tel	fūn'nel	chīg'el	mōr'sel
lēv'el	jew'el	lāu'rel	nīck'el	chāp'el	kēs'trel
bēv'el	eām'el	tīn'sel	grāv'el	eān'cel	seāl'pel
hōv'el	vow'el	trāv'el	gōs'pel	vēs'sel	quār'rel

In the following and *only exceptions* the *e* is silent; as,

21.	bē'tel	snīv'el	shēk'el	bār'bel	chāt'tel
rāv'el	nā'vel	drīv'el	swīv'el	mān'tel	shrīv'el
ēa'gel	qu'gel	seōv'el	tēa'gel	mūs'sel	mīs pick'el
hā'zel	grōv'el	shōv'el	drās'el	wēa'gel	mān'gel-wūr'zel

6. WORDS COMMENCING IN DIS.

In words commencing in *dis*, the *s* usually has its regular atonic sound ; as,

22.	dis plāy'	dis gūst'	dis bānd'	dis ā'ble	dis fā'vor
	dis pēl'	dis pūte'	dis eūss'	dis mīss'	dis'a vow'
	dis cī'ple	dis mēy'	dis sēt'	dis eārd'	dis erēt'
	dis al low'	dis tīll'	dis sēnt'	dis tīget'	dis pātch'
	dis an nēx'	dis or'der	dis līke'	dis tēnd'	dis trāet'
	dis trūst'	dis ar rāy'	dis eom'fit	dis tōrt'	dis pōrt'
	dis plāce'	dis lōdge'	dis eol'or	dis erēd'it	dis jōin'
	dis pōge'	dis elōge'	dis trēss'	dis eov'er	dis eom'fort

It has the sound of *z* in *ten* words and their *derivatives* :

23.	dīs hēir'	dīs gōlve'	dīs dāin'
dīs ārm'	dīs ōwn'	dis cern	dīs hōn'or
dīs mal	dīs ēage'	(diz zērn')	dīs ās'ter

7. FINAL TH.

NOUNS which, in the singular, end in *th* atonic, usually retain the same sound in the plural ; as,

24.		dēath	dēaths	ēarth	ēarths
pīth	pīths	swaŋth	swaŋths	dēarth	dēarths
mýth	mýths	yquth	yquths	shēath	shēaths
fāith	fāiths	smīth	smīths	heārth	heārths
alōth	alōths	wīdth	wīdths	hēalth	hēalths
trōth	trōths	wrāth	wrāths	wēalth	wēalths
brōth	brōths	lēngth	lēngths	grōwth	grōwths
truθ	truθs	brēath	brēaths	brēadth	brēadths

Eight words only, ending in *th* atonic in the singular number, change it to *th* subtonic in forming the plural ; as,

25.	pāth	pāths	mōth	mōths	
lāth	lāths	ōath	ōaths	mouth	mouths
bāth	bāths	elōth	elōths	wrēath	wrēaths

8. DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT.

DISSYLLABLES in which the same word is used for a *verb*, or a *noun* or *adjective*, are distinguished by accenting the noun or adjective on the *first* syllable, and the verb on the *second*. A few dissyllables, at once *nouns* and *adjectives*, accent the noun on the *first* syllable and the verb on the *last* :

26.	əs'say	es sây'	əs'eört	es eört'	
ăf'fix	af fix'	ăb'straet	ab străet'	əɔn'sôle	eon sôle'
ăe'cent	ae çent'	əɔn'erete	eon erête'	auğ'ment	auğ mënt'
ăb'sent	ab sënt'	əɔn'duet	eon düet'	əɔm'paet	eom păet'
au'gust	au güst'	əɔn'fiet	eon fiet'	əɔm'pound	eom pound'
əɔl'leet	eol lëet'	əɔn'sërve	eon sërve'	frë'quent	fre quënt'
çëm'ent	çe mënt'	əɔn'traet	eon trăet'	in'erease	in erëase'
əɔn'çert	eon çert'	əɔn'trăst	eon trăst'	in'stiŋet	in stiŋet'
əɔn'fine	eon fine'	əɔn'vërt	eon vërt'	əɔl'lëague	eol lëague'
əɔn'test	əɔn tëst'	əɔn'vërse	eon vërse'	trăns'pört	trăns pört'
27.	əɔn'vôÿ	eon vôÿ'	dës'eant	des eănt'	
dëg'ert	de gërt'	əɔn'viet	im'press	im prëss'	
dî'gest	dî gëst'	ëx'port	min'ute	mi nûte'	
in'sult	in sült'	ğăl'lant	për'fume	per fûme'	
prë'fix	pre fix'	im'port	fër'ment	fer mënt'	
rëb'el	re bël'	pröj'ect	trăns'fer	trans fër'	
rëe'örd	re eörd'	prö'test	tör'ment	tor mënt'	
rë'tail	re tăil'	üp'start	sûr'name	sur năme'	
rëf'use	re fûge'	süb'jeet	prëm'ise	pre mîge'	
öb'jeet	ob jëet'	prëg'ent	prög'ress	pro gress'	
ëx'traet	ex trăet'	pröd'uce	in'ter diet	in ter diet'	

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read these sentences distinctly, accenting with force *Italic words*, thus showing *DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT*.]

WHY does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of *accent*, and *accent* the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word.

Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *August*, the *august* writer entered into a *com'pact* to prepare a *compact* discourse. Buy some *cem'ent*, and *cement* the glass. If we *colleague*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the *confines* of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature. *Convert* ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the *convict* of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet. *Desert* us not in the *desert*. The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay*? They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth.

2. Beer will *ferment* if you put a *ferment* into it. *Console* the afflicted. Put the vase on the *console*. Eternal torment will *torment* the impenitent sinner. Do you understand the *import* of these words? We *import* teas. *Impress* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. *Incense* him not. Burn *incense* at High Mass. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. If the Pope should lay an *interdict* on the country, it would *interdict* the clergy from performing the public offices of the Church. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected. Why did that *rebel* *rebel*? *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers?

Retail the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoyance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? If the *upstart* *upstart* at the news, *transport* him in the first *transport* that sails.

III. RULES IN SPELLING.

MONOSYLLABLES *ENDING IN F, L, OR S*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, brass.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, clef, gas, has, his, if, is, of, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes.

2. *MONOSYLLABLES NOT THUS ENDING IN F, L, OR S*. do not double the final consonant; as, God, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fix, fuz, inn, odd.

3. *MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES* ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before an added syllable commencing with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as prefer, preference. X, s, and k are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* (except gassing and gassy) have only one s; as, gas, gas'ca.

4. *A FINAL CONSONANT* not preceded by a single vowel, or in an unaccented syllable, remains single before an added syllable; as, ail, ailing; peril, perilous.

5. *MONOSYLLABLES AND ENGLISH VERBS* end not with e, but with ck; as rock, attack: but words of more than one

syllable ending in *ic* or *iac*, once ending in *k*, and words derived from the Latin and Greek, use only *c*; as, music.

EXCEPTIONS.—Arc, lac, marc, orc, ploc, talc, zinc, derrick.

6. *WORDS ENDING WITH A DOUBLE LETTER*, preserve it double in their derivatives, unless the syllable affixed begins with the same letter; as, see, foresee; skill, skillful.

7. *WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE THAT END IN L*, except those formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l*; as, excel, control.

8. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, omit it before an added syllable beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*; as, trace, traceable; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *ee* and *oe*; as, see, seeing; shoe, shoeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain *e*, followed by *ing*; as, singe, singeing.

9. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, usually retain it before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, change, changeful.

EXCEPTIONS.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

10. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT*, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *'s*, or one commencing with *i*; as, merry, merrier; pity, pitiless.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy*; as, dryly, shyness.

11. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL*, do not change *y* into *i* before additional terminations; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

EXCEPTIONS.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

12. COMPOUND WORDS USUALLY RETAIN the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

EXCEPTIONS.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whoever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will give Reasons, in accordance with the Rules and Exceptions, for the SPELLING of the following sentences.]

HIS stiff staff and the muff are at the mill, and I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. The odd lad has fuzz on his coat.

2. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

3. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is hilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

4. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

5. Though the conduct of that admirable and amiable youth seems blamable, I deem it unadvisable to censure him. The scene is

imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is deb't-able, and the decision reversible. Fire is singeing that valuable dress. That agreeable and peaceable smith, while shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse, was eying a woman dyeing yarn.

6. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to this management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To thē unrepentant wicked, thē approach of death is truly awful.

7. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my cōurse. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report. The betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is unscrupulously multiplying my troubles.

8. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found a handful of plums under the plumb-line. Always fulfill the laws of thē all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, welcome, wherefore, therefore, derrick, havoc, gassing, gaseous, gassy, gasify.

IV. ETYMOLOGY.

1. DEFINITIONS.

ETYMOLOGY treats of thē origin of words, traces out their earliest significations, and shows their changes of form and meaning.

2. The Root is the original or essential part of a word; as, *act* [*act-um*], in *action*; *just* [*jus'tus*], in *unjustly*.

3. A Prefix is a word, or part of a word, placed before

another to form with it a new word ; *as*, *a*, in *abed* ; *with*, in *withdraw*.

4. A Suffix is a syllable affixed to a word ; *as*, *en*, in *golden* ; *less*, in *hapless*.

2. SAXON PREFIXES.

1. A means *at*, *in*, *on*, *to* ; *as*, *afar*, *at* a far or great distance ; *abed*, in bed ; *ashore*, on the shore ; *afield*, to the field.

2. Be means *about*, *before*, *by* or *in*, *over*, *to cover with*, *to make* ; *as*, *beset*, to set about ; *bespeak*, to speak (for) before ; *because*, by the cause ; *below*, in a lower place ; *bedaub*, to daub over ; *bemire*, to cover with mire ; *bedim*, to make dim.

3. En or em means *in*, *into*, *on*, *to make* ; to put *in*, *into*, or *on* ; *as*, *enlarge*, to enlarge in ; *endear*, to make dear ; *embark*, to put into a bark ; *enroll*, to place on a roll.

4. For means *not* ; *as*, *forbid*, to bid not to do ; *forsake*, not to seek, or to abandon.

5. Fore means *before* ; *as*, *foretell*, to tell at a time before ; *forenoon*, the time before noon.

6. Im, or in means *to make* ; *as*, *imbitter*, to make bitter ; *insure*, to make sure.

7. Mis means *bad*, *wrong*, or *erroneous* ; *as*, *misconduct*, bad conduct ; *miscall*, to call wrong ; *misbelieve*, erroneous belief.

8. Out means *beyond*, *more than*, *out* ; *as*, *outlive*, to live beyond another's time ; *outbid*, to bid more than another ; *outspread*, to spread out or open.

9. Over means *above*, *beyond*, *too much* ; *as*, *overcharge*, to charge or fill above the proper quantity ; *overreach*, to reach beyond ; *overburden*, to burden too much.

10. Un means *not*, *to loose*, *to reverse the act of*, *to deprive of* ; *as*, *unlucky*, not lucky ; *unhand*, to loose from the hand ; *unbolt*, to reverse the act of bolting ; *uncrown*, to deprive of the crown.

11. Under means *beneath*, *less than* another ; *as*, *underhand*, beneath the hand, or sly ; *underbid*, to bid less than another.

12. With means *against*, *from* ; *as*, *withstand*, to stand against ; *withhold*, to hold from, or to hinder.

3. LATIN PREFIXES.

1. A, ab, abs means *away* or *from*; ag, *avért'* [verto, I turn], to turn *away*; *absólve'* [solvo, I loose], to loose *from*.

2. Ad, with the forms a, ac, af, ag, al, am, an, ap, ar, as, at, means *to*; ag, *advért'* [verto, I turn], to turn *to*; *acqéde'* [cedo, I yield], to yield *to*; etc.

3. Am, with the forms amb, ambi, means *about* or *round*; ag, *am'putate* [puto, I cut or think], to cut *about* or off.

4. Ante means *before*; ag, *antedate*, to date *before*.

5. Circum, circu means *about*, *around*; ag, *circumvolve* [volvo, I roll], to roll *around*; *circuit*, going *about*.

6. Cis means *on this side*; ag, *cisal'pine*, *on this side* of the Alps.

7. Con, co, cog, col, com, or cor means *together* or *with*; ag, *conjoin*, to join *together*; *conform*, to comply *with*; *cohere*, to stick *together*.

8. Contra, contro, or counter means *against*; ag, *contradict* [dico, dictum, to say], to speak *against*; *controvert*, to turn *against*; *counteract*, to act *against*.

9. De means *down* or *from*; ag, *depress*, to press *down*; *deduce* [duco, I lead, or draw], to draw *from*.

10. Di, dif, dis means *apart*, *asunder*, *away*, *not*, *deprive of*; ag, *díverge* [vergo, I bend], to bend or incline *apart*; *díverse* [verto, I turn], turn *asunder*; *dispel'* [pello, I drive], to drive *away*; *dísarm*, to *deprive of arms*; *displease*, *not to please*.

11. E, ec, ef, or ex means *out*; ag, *emit* [mitto, I send], to send *out*; *expel* [pello, I drive] to drive *out*.

12. Extra means *beyond*; ag, *extraordinary*, *beyond* the ordinary.

13. In, ig, il, im, ir, em, or en means *in*, *into*, or *on*; but before adjectives, *not*; ag, *inhale* [halo, I breathe], to breathe *in*; *implant* [planto, I plant], to plant *in*; *induce* [duco, I lead], to lead *into*; *illumine* [lumen, luminis, light], to put light *into*; *incorrect*, *not correct*; *illegal*, *not legal*.

14. Inter means *between*; ag, *intercede* [cedo, I go], to go *between*; *intervene* [venio, I come], to come *between*.

15. Intro means *in*, *into*; ag, *introduce* [duco, I lead], to lead *into* or bring *in*; to make acquainted.

16. Juxta means *near to*; *ag*, juxtaposition [pono, positum, to put or place], the state of being placed *near to* a thing.

17. Mis means *wrong, erroneous*; *ag*, misconduct [duco, ductum, to lead], *wrong* conduct.

18. Neg, non means *not*; *ag*, neglect [lego, lectum, to gather, select, read], *wrong* omission; *nonsense, not* sense.

19. Ob, o, obs, oc, of, op, os means *against, in the way of, out*, *ag*, obtrude [trudo, I thrust], to thrust *against*, or *in the way of*; oppose [pono, positum, to put or place], to place *against*.

20. Per means *through*; *ag*, pervade [vado, I go], to go or spread *through*; perform [forma, form or beauty], to form *through*.

21. Post means *after*; *ag*, postscript [scribo, scriptum, to write], something written *after* (the signature).

22. Pre means *before*; *ag*, prejudge, to judge *before*; prefix [figo, fixum, to fix], a syllable placed *before* a root.

23. Preter means *beyond, more than*; *ag*, preternatural [nascor, natus, born], *beyond* or *more than* what is natural.

24. Pro, por, pru, pur means *for, forth, forward, out*; *ag* pronoun [nomen, a name], *for* a noun; provoke [voco, I call], to call *forth*; proceed [cedo, I yield or go], to go *forward*; prolong [longus, long], I lengthen *out*.

25. Re or red means *again, anew, back*; *ag*, reload, to load *again*; reform, to form *anew*; revoke [voco, I call], to call *back* or repeal.

26. Retro means *backward*; *ag*, retrograde [gradior, I go step by step], to go or move *backward*.

27. Se means *apart, aside*; *ag*, seclude [cludo, I shut], to shut *apart*; seduce [duco, I lead], to lead *aside* or astray.

28. Sine, sim, or sin means *without*; *ag* st'necure [cura, care], *without* care; simple [plico, I fold], *without* fold, artless.

29. Sub, subter, su, suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sur, or sus means *under*; *ag*, subscribe [scribo, I write], to write (one's name) *under*; succumb [cumbo, I lie down], to lie down *under*, or sink *under*; suffix' [figo, fixum, to fix or fasten], a syllable fixed or placed *under* or after a root; suspend [pendeo, I hang], to hang *under*.

30. Super or sur means *above, over, more than enough*; *super*-natural, *above* the natural; *super*'fluous [fluo, I flow], flowing *over, more than enough*.

31. Tra, tran, trans, or tres means *across, beyond, over, or through*; ag, *traverse* [verto, to turn], to pass *over*; *transport* [porto, I carry], to carry *across* or *beyond* (the sea); *très'pass* [passus, a pace or step], to step *beyond*.

32. Ultra means *beyond*; ag, *ultramarine'* [ma're, the sea], *beyond* the sea.

4. GREEK PREFIXES.

1. A or an means *without*; ag, *atheist* [the'os, God], one *without* a God; *an'archy* [ar'che, government], wanting or *without* government.

2. Amphi means *both, on both sides*; ag, *amphib'ious* [bi'os, life], living *both* on land and in water.

3. Ana means *throughout, up*; ag, *analysis* [lu'sis, a loosening or dissolving], a loosening *throughout*; *an'd'omy* [tō'me, the act of cutting], a cutting *up*.

4. Anti or ant means *against* or *opposite to*; ag, *an'tichrist* [Chris'tos, the Anointed], *against* Christ; *antarctic* [ark'tos, a bear, or the north], *opposite to* the north, or southern.

5. Apo or ap means *from*; ag, *apostle* [stēl'lo, to send], one sent out or *from*; *aphellion* [he'lios, the sun], *from* the sun.

6. Auto means *self*; ag, *autograph* [graph'o, to write], written by one's *self*.

7. Cata means *down*; ag, *catarrh* [rhe'o, to flow], a flowing *down*; *cataract*, a dashing *down*.

8. Dia means *through*; ag, *diām'eter* [mēt'ron, a measure], the measure *through*.

9. En or em means *in* or *on*; ag, *endemic* [de'mos, district], in the district or people; *emphasis* [phaino, to show], a stress of voice on a word to show its importance.

10. Epi or ep means *upon, over, or for*; ag, *epidemic* [de'mos, the people], a disease *upon* the people; *ephēm'eral* [he'mera, a day], lasting *for* a day.

11. Hyper means *beyond, over*; ag, *hypercrit'ical* [kri'tes, a judge], judging or critical *beyond* reason.

12. Hypo means *under*; ag, *hypōth'esis* [the'sis, a putting or placing], a supposition placed *under* or used as a basis of a theory.

13. Meta or met means *after, beyond, from one to another*; ag,

metaphor [phe'ro, to bear or carry], a word carried *beyond* its meaning; *metaphysics* [phusis, nature], the science, *after* or *beyond* physics.

14. Para or par means *against, like, by the side of*; as, *paradox* [dox'a, an opinion], *against* common opinion; *parody* [o'de, an ode or song], an ode *like* another; *parasite* [si'tos, food], that which grows or feeds *by the side of* something.

15. Peri means *near to or around*; as, *perim'eter* [met'ron, a measure], the measure *near to or around* anything.

16. Syn, sun, sy, syl, or sym means *together, with*; as, *synthesis* [the'sis, a putting or placing], putting *together*; *sympathy* [pa'thos, suffering or affection], feeling *with* or for another.

5. SUFFIXES.

[Gr. here is used for Greek; L. for Latin.]

1. Able, ible, ble, ile, *that may or can be; fit to be*; as, *readable*, *that may be read*; *visible* [L. vidio, visum, to see], *that can be seen*.

2. Aceous, *consisting of, resembling*; as, *herbaceous* [L. herba], *consisting of herbs*; *folia'ceous* [L. folium, a leaf], *consisting of leaves*.

3. Acious, *disposed to, strongly*; as, *pugnacious* [L. pugna, a battle], *disposed to fight*; *tena'cious* [L. teneo, I hold], *holding strongly*.

4. Acy, *state or quality of being; office of*; as, *accuracy* [L. cura, care], *state of being careful*; *mag'istracy* [L. magister, magistri, a magistrate], *the office of a magistrate*.

5. Age, *act of, state of, a collection of, an allowance for*; as, *coinage*, *the act of working upon coin*; *peerage* [L. par, equal, like], *the state of a peer*; *fo'liage* [L. folium, a leaf], *a collection of leaves*; *pör'terage* [porto, I carry], *an allowance for carrying*.

6. Al, *act of, befitting, done by, relating to*; as, *removal* [L. mov'eo, I move], *act of removing*; *fil'ial* [L. filius, a son; filia, a daughter], *befitting a son or a daughter*; *man'ual* [L. manus, the hand], *done by the hand*; *rural* [L. rus, ruris, the country], *relating to the country*.

7. An, ane, ian, ic, ile, ine, *one who, belonging or pertaining to*; as, *artisan* [L. ars, artis, art], *one who practises an art*; *humane* [L. homo, a man], *pertaining to man, benevolent*; *barbarian* [Gr. barbaros, foreign], *belonging to a foreign or savage people*; *rustic* [L. rus,

the country], *pertaining to the country* ; pūerile [L. pu'er, a boy], *belonging to a boy* ; canine' [L. canis, a dog], *pertaining to dogs*.

8. Ance, ancy, ence, ency, *act of* ; *state or quality of being* ; as, ignorance [Gr. gnosis, knowledge], *state of being ignorant* ; acceptance [L. capio, captum, to take], *the act of taking* ; constancy [L. sisto or sto, I stand], *state of being constant* ; cre'dence [L. credo, I believe], *the act of believing* ; fluency [L. fluo, I flow], *the quality of flowing* ; tendency [L. tendo, I stretch], *the quality of tending toward*.

9. Ant, ent, *one who, being* ; as, defend'ant [L. fendo, I keep off], *one who defends* ; regent [L. rego, I direct or rule], *one who rules* ; abundant [L. unda, a wave], *being in abundance*.

10. Ar, *one who, belonging or pertaining to* ; *having* ; as, beggar, *one who begs* ; angular [angulus, a corner], *having a corner* ; lunar [L. luna, the moon], *pertaining to the moon* ; in'sular [L. insula, an island], *belonging to an island*.

11. Ard, *one who* ; as, drunkard, *one who gets drunk* ; laggard, *one who lags, or is late*.

12. Ary, ery, ory, *one who, relating to, place where* ; *state or quality of being* ; as, missionary [L. mis'sum, to send], *one who conducts a mission* ; military [L. miles, militis, a soldier], *relating to soldiers* ; rookery, *place where rooks are kept* ; arm'ory [L. arma, arms], *the place where arms are kept* ; slavery, *state of being a slave*.

13. Ate, *one who, having, being, to make or to give* ; as, cu'rate [L. cura, care], *one who has the care of souls* ; accurate, *having accuracy* ; adequate [L. æquus, equal], *being equal to* ; liberate [L. liber, free], *to make free*.

14. Cle, cule, ule, *little, small* ; as, can'ticle [L. canto, I sing], *a short song* ; animalcule [L. anima, the vital air, the life], *a little or small animal*.

15. Dom, *possessions of, state of being, rank* ; as, freedom, *state of being free* ; dukedom [L. duco, I lead], *the possessions or rank of a duke* ; kingdom, *the possession of a king*.

16. Ee, *one who is, one to whom* ; as, absentes' [L. ens, entis, being], *one who is absent* ; lessee, *one to whom a lease is given*.

17. Er, eer, ier, *one who, or thing which* ; as, teacher, *one who teaches* ; auctioneer [L. auctum, to increase], *one who sells by auction* ; fend'er [L. fendo, I strike], *that which strikes off or defends*.

18. **En**, *made of, resembling, to make*; as, golden, *made of or resembling* gold; blacken, *to make* black.

19. **Escence, escent**, *state of growing or becoming*; as, convales'cence [L. valeo, I am strong], *state of growing or becoming* well or strong; incandes'cent [L. candeo, I glow with heat], *becoming* white with heat.

20. **Esque, like**; as, picturesque' [pictum, to print], *like* a picture.

21. **Ess**, denotes the *feminine gender*; as, lioness; princess.

22. **Et, let**, *small, young*; as, rivulet [L. rivus, a stream], a *small* stream; cyg'net [L. cygnus, a swan], a *young* swan.

23. **Ful, full of**; as, careful [L. cura, care], *full of* care.

24. **Fy, to make**; as, cer'tify [L. certus, certain], *to make* certain; rec'tify [L. rectus, right], *to make* right.

25. **Hood, head**, *state of being, office, nature of*; as, childhood, *state of being* a child; priesthood, *office or state of* a priest; Godhead, *the nature of* the Deity.

26. **Ic, ical, like, pertaining to**; as, heroic, *like or pertaining to* a hero; aquat'ic [L. aqua, water], *pertaining to* the water; nau'tical [L. nauta, a sailor], *pertaining to* sailing or navigation.

27. **Ice, quality of, thing that**; as, cowardice, *the quality of* being cowardly; justice [L. justus, just], *the thing that is* right.

28. **Ics, ic, the doctrine, science or art of**; as, optics [Gr. op'tomai, to see], *the science of* vision; music [L. musa, a muse], *the art of* singing or playing on a musical instrument.

29. **Id, being, thing that**; as, æ'rid [L. aeris, sharp], *being* sharp; flu'id [L. fluo, I flow], *the thing that* flows.

30. **Ile, that may be, like, pertaining to**; as, frag'ile [L. frango, I break], *that may be* broken; ju'venile [L. juvenis, young], *like or pertaining to* youth.

31. **Ine, of, like or pertaining to**; marine' [L. mare, the sea], *of the* sea; canine' [L. canis, a dog], *like or pertaining to* dogs.

32. **Ion, act of, being or state of being, that which**; as, rebellion [L. bel'lum, war], *act of* rebelling; fusion [L. fusum, to melt or to pour], *state of being* melted; dona'tion [L. donum, a gift], *that which is* given; cession [L. cessum, to yield], *the act of* yielding.

33. **Ise, ize, to make, to give**; as, advertise [L. verto, I turn], *to make one turn or give attention to* a thing; au'thorise [L. augeo, I increase], *to give authority to*.

34. *Ish*, somewhat, like, to make, to supply, belonging to ; as, *whitish*, somewhat white ; *boyish*, like a boy ; *publish* [L. *publico*, I publish], to make public ; *fur'nish*, to supply furniture ; *Spanish*, belonging to Spain ; *finish* [L. *finis*, the end], to make an end of.

35. *Ism*, state or quality of being, idiom, doctrine ; as, *heroism*, the state of being a hero ; *Latinism*, a Latin idiom ; *Calvinism*, the doctrine of Calvin ; *barbarism* [L. *barbarus*, rude, savage], state of being savage ; *fanaticism* [L. *fanum*, temple], the state of being a fanatic.

36. *Ist*, one who, one skilled in ; as, *novelist* [L. *novus*, new], one who writes novels ; *artist* [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, skill], one skilled in an art.

37. *Ite*, a descendent of, a follower of, having, one who ; as, *Israelite*, a descendent of Israel ; *hussite*, a follower of John Huss ; *finite* [L. *finis*, the limit or end], having an end ; *favorite*, one having peculiar favor, or one who is beloved.

38. *Ity*, *ety*, *ty*, state or quality of being ; as, *amity* [L. *amo*, I love], state of being friends ; *brevity* [L. *brevis*, short], quality of being short ; *liberty* [L. *liber*, free], state of being free ; *asperity* [L. *asper*, rough, harsh], state of being harsh.

39. *Ive*, one who, that which, fitted or having power ; as, *fugitive* [L. *fugitum*, to flee], one who flees ; *motive* [L. *motum*, to move], that which moves ; *instructive* [L. *struc'tum*, to build or construct], fitted to instruct ; *active* [L. *actum*, to do], having power or fitted to act.

40. *Kin*, little ; as, *lamb'kin*, a little lamb.

41. *Lent*, ulent, full of ; as, *pestilent* [L. *pestis*, the plague], full of the infection of the plague ; *fraudulent* [L. *fraus*, *fraudis*, deceit], full of fraud ; *corpulent* [L. *corpus*, a body], full of body or flesh, having a large body.

42. *Less*, without ; as, *thoughtless*, without thought.

43. *Like*, like or resembling ; as, *godlike*, resembling a god ; *manlike*, like a man.

44. *Ling*, little, young ; as, *duckling*, a little or young duck.

45. *Ly*, like, in a manner ; as, *beastly*, like a beast ; *bravely*, in a brave manner.

46. *Ment*, act of, state of being, that which ; as, *banishment*, the act of banishing ; *accompaniment*, that which accompanies ; *accomplishment* [L. *pleo*, I fill], state of being accomplished.

47. *Many*, *state or quality of being, that which*; as, *acrimony* [L. *acris*, sharp], *state of being sharp*; *testimony* [L. *testis*, a witness], *that which is testified*.

48. *Ness*, *state or quality of being*; as, *firmness* [L. *fir'mus*, strong], *state of being firm*; *whiteness*, *quality of being white*.

49. *Ock*, *little*; as, *hillock*, a little hill.

50. *Or*, *act of, one who or that which*; as, *favor* [L. *faveo*, I befriend], *the act of favoring*; *governor* [L. *gubernā'tor*, a pilot or director], *one who governs*; *splendor* [L. *splendeo*, I shine], *that which shines or causes brightness*.

51. *Ory*, *the place where, pertaining to, fitted*; as, *armory* [L. *arma*, arms], *the place where arms are kept*; *predatory* [L. *præda*, prey, plunder], *pertaining to plunder*; *preparatory* [L. *paro*, I prepare], *fitted to prepare*.

52. *Ose*, *ous*, *full of*; as, *verbose* [L. *verbum*, a word], *full of words*; *famous* [L. *fama*, fame], *full of fame*.

53. *Ship*, *office, state of*; as, *clerkship*, *the office of a clerk*; *partnership* [L. *pars*, *partis*, a part], *the state of a partner*.

54. *Some*, *full of, causing*; as, *wearisome*, *causing weariness*; *frolicsome*, *full of frolic*.

55. *Ster*, *one who*; as, *teamster*, *one who drives a team*; *songster*, *one who sings*.

56. *Tide*, *time*; as, *noontide*, *the time of noon*.

57. *Ure*, *t*, *th*, *that which, act of, state of being*; as, *creature* [L. *creo*, *creatum*, I create, to create], *that which is created*; *gift*, *that which is given*; *wealth*, *that which makes rich*; *rupture* [L. *ruptum*, to break], *the act of breaking*; *compos'ure* [L. *positum*, to put or place], *the state of being composed, calmness*.

58. *Ward*, *toward, in the direction of*; as, *westward*, *toward the west*; *windward*, *in the direction of the wind*.

59. *Y*, *state of being, faculty, full of, consisting of, covered with*; as, *miser'y* [L. *miser*, wretched], *state of being wretched*; *mem'ory* [L. *memor*, mindful], *the mindful faculty*; *healthy*, *full of health*; *chalk'y*, *consisting of chalk*; *dewy*, *covered with dew*; *modesty* [L. *modestus*, modest], *the quality or state of being modest*.

6. ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Latin Roots, and Derivative Words are here given for more extended Exercises in Etymology, and to serve as critical and practical Reviews of Prefixes and Suffixes. Use them for class exercises in reading, and in oral spelling. Also require the pupils to write exercises which shall describe the construction of derivatives—giving the prefixes, roots, suffixes, their respective meanings, and sentences showing the correct use of each word ; as,

1st. **Arable.** The derivative word *ar'able*, formed of the Latin root *a'ro*, *I plow*, and the suffix *able*, *fit to be*, means *fit to be plowed or tilled*. Our best sheep pasture is not *arable*.—2d. **Inaudible.** The derivative word *inaud'ible*, formed of the prefix *in*, *not*, the Latin root *audio*, *I hear*, and the suffix *ble*, *that can be*, means *not capable of being heard, noiseless or silent*. The *inaudible* foot of Time never rests.

1. **Aceo** (a'cer), *to be tart, sour, or sharp*—*ăc'id*, *ăc'id'it'y*, *ăc'et'ie*.
2. **A'cuo**, *I sharpen*—*ăc'ute*, -ly, -ness, *ăc'ut'men*. 3. **A'ger** (a'gri), *a field*—*ă'ere*, *ăgră'riăn*, *ăgră'rianism*, *ăg'riculture*, *ăg'rieult'ă rist*.

4. **Ag'ger**, *a heap*—*ăxăg'gerăte*, *ăxăg'geră'tion*. 5. **A'go**, *I do: Ac'tum, to do or perform*—*ăet*, *ăe'tion*, *ăet'or*, *ăet'ăal*, *enăet'ed*, *transăet'*, *in'ăetiv'it'y*. 6. **A'lius** or *alie'nus, another, foreign*—*ăl'ien*, *ăl'ienăte*, *inăl'ienable*, *ă'l'ias*. 7. **A'lo**, *I feed or nourish*—*ăl'iment*, *ăl'imănt'ăry*, *ăl'ali'tion*. 8. **Al'ter**, *another*—*ăl'tereă'tion*, *altăer'na-tive*, *subăl'tern*. 9. **Al'tus**, *high*—*ăl'tit'ude*, *ăx'ăltă'tion*.

10. **A'mo**, *I love*: *ami'cus, a friend*—*ă'miăble*, *ă'miăbl'it'y*, *ăm'ieable*, *ăm'it'y*, *enăm'ored*, *ăn'em'y*, *inim'ieal*. 11. **Am'plus**, *large*—*ăm'ple*, *ăm'plif'y*, *ăm'plit'ude*. 12. **An'go** (anx'i), *I vex*—*ăng'ger*, *ăng'uish*, *ăng'ious*, *ăngxi'et'y*. 13. **An'gulus**, *a corner*—*ăng'gle*, *ăng'gular*, *tri'ăngle*, *quăd'răng'le*, *ă'quăăng'gular*, *multăng'gular*.

14. **An'ima**, *the life or soul*: *an'imus, the mind*—*ăn'imăl*, *ăn'imăl'ăle*, *ăn'imă'tive*, *ăn'imă's'it'y*, *ănăn'imă's*, *ă'quăănim'it'y* [*æquus*]. 15. **An'nus**, *a year*—*ăn'năls*, *ăn'năl*, *ănnŭ'it'y*, *perăn'năl*, *ăn'ni-văr'săry* [*verto*], *ăentăn'năl*. 16. **An'ticuus**, *ancient, old*—*ăntique's*, *ăntiquăry*, *ăntiq'uit'y*. 17. **Ape'rio**, *I open*—*ăpă'rient*, *ăp'erture*.

18. Apt'us, *fit, meet*—āpt'ness, āpt'itūde, ādāpt'. 19. A'qua, *water*—ā'quēōis, ā'quēduet [duco], āquāt'ie, āquā'riūm. 20. Arbor, *a tree*—ār'borist, ār'bōrieūlt'ūre. 21. Ar'ceo, *I restrain or hinder*—eoērcē', eoērc'ion, ēx'er'cise. 22. Ar'deo, *I burn*—ār'dent, ār'dor, ār'son. 23. Ar'guo, *I argue*—ār'guer, ār'gument, unār'gūed.

24. Ar'ma, *weapons, arms*—dišārm', ār'my, ār'mistice, ārmā'dā. 25. A'ro, *I plow*—inār'able, ār'atorŷ. 26. Ars (artis), *art, skill*—ārt'ist, ārt'igan, ārtif'icer, ārtifi'cial, ārt'less, inērt'. 27. Artic'ulus, *a joint or limb*—ār'tiele, ārtie'ulā'tion, in'artie'ulāte.

28. Au'dio, *I hear*—aud'ible, aud'it, au'dience, obē'dience. 29. Au'geo, *I increase*—aug'mēnt', aue'tion, au'fhor, aūthor'itŷ. 30. Au'gur, *a foreteller*: A'vis, *a bird*—au'gur, au'gūrŷ, inau'gū-rāte, in'auspī'cious, ā'viary.

31. Bar'barus, *savage, rude*—bār'barous. 32. Bea'tus, *happy, blessed*—beatif'ie, beāt'itūde. 33. Bel'lum, *war*—bellig'erent, rēb'el, rebēll'ion. 34. Be'ne, *good, well*—bēn'efit, bēn'efice, benēf'icent, benēv'olent, bēn'efā'ction. 35. Bi'bo, *I drink*—imbibe', bīb'ber, bīb'ulous, bibā'cous. 36. Bis, *twice*—bisēet', bis'eūt, bī'nary, bī'ped. 37. Bo'nus, *good*—bōn, boun'tŷ, boun'teous. 38. Brev'is, *brief, short*—brēv'itŷ, ābbre'viāte, briēf, brevēt'.

39. Ca'do, *I fall*: ca'sum, *to fall*—eā'dence, ease, casual (kāzh'ū al), casuistry (kāzh'ū ist rī), āe'cident, in'cident, eoin'cidence, deēd'uous, oeeā'sion. 40. Cæ'do, *I cut or kill*: cæ'sum, *to cut, to kill*—cægū'rā, eon'cise', ex'cise', deēide', decision (de sīzh'ūn), hōm'icide, sū'icide, infānt'icide, frāt'ricide. 41. Cāl'culus, *a little pebble*—eāl'eulāte, eāl'eulā'tion, ineāl'eulable. 42. Can'deo, *I glow with heat*—cān'did, cān'didate, cān'dle, in'cense, in'cend'iary. 43. Can'to, *I sing; I charm*—cān'tiele, in'eantā'tion, deseānt', chānt, āe'cent.

44. Ca'pio, *I take*: cap'tum, *to take*—eā'pable, eapā'cious, eapā'city, anti'cipā'tion, emān'cipāte, pre'cept'or, sus'cept'ible. 45. Cap'ut, *the head*—cāp'tain, cāp'ital, cāp'itā'tion, deēāp'itāte, rēcapit'ulāte. 46. Ca'ro (eār'nis), *flesh*—cār'nage, cār'nal, in'earnā'tion, cār'nival, cār'eass, chār'nel-house. 47. Cau'sa, *a cause*—eāu'se'less, eāu'gāl'itŷ, āe'eugā'tion, bee'ause'. 48. Can'tum, *to beware*—eāu'tion, ineāu'tious, preeāu'tion, ineāu'tiousness.

49. Ca'vus, *hollow*—cāv'ern, eōn'eave, exeavā'tion. 50. Ce'do, *I yield or go*: ces'sum, *to yield*—cēde, ae'cēde', aeēē's'sion, prede'cēē'.

sor, çêase'less, interçêde', proçêed', anteçêed'ent. 51. Cel'eber, renowned—çêl'ebra'te, çêl'ebra'tion, çelêb'ritÿ. 52. Cen'seo, *I think, judge, or blame*—çên'sor, çên'sure, çensô'riouš. 53. Cen'tum, *a hundred*—çên'turÿ, çentên'nial, perçênt'age.

54. Cer'no, *I judge*—diçêrn', diçêrn'ment, çêr'tifÿ, așçertâin', diserê'tion, diserim'ină'tion, sêe'retarÿ. 55. Cir'cus, *a circle*—çîr'elet, çîr'eulate, çîreû'itoûš, ençîr'ele, çîr'eular. 56. Ci'vis, *a citizen*—çiv'ie, unçiv'il, çivil'ian, çît'ÿ, çît'izen, çiv'iliză'tion. 57. Cla'mo, *I cry out*—elâm'or, elâim, âe'elamă'tion, dêe'lamă'tion, proelâim'er. 58. Cla'rus, *clear, bright*—elâr'ifÿ, elâr'ion, dêe'lară'tion.

59. Clau'do or clu'do, *I shut or close*—elaŭge, elôg'et, elois'ter, inelûde', eonelû'sive, seelû'sion. 60. Cli'no, *I incline or bend*—deeline', in'elină'tion, aeeliv'itÿ, reelîne, elin'ieal. 61. Co'lo, *I cultivate*: cul'tum, *to cultivate*—eôl'onÿ, eôult'er, eûlt'ûre, hôr'ti-eûlt'ûre. 62. Cor (eôr'dis), *the heart*—eôre, eôr'dial, eoûr'age, dis'eord, eordial'itÿ. 63. Cor'pus (eôr'poris), *a body*—eôr'poral, eôr'porâte, eorpô'real, eôr'pse, eôr'pulençy. 64. Cre'do, *I believe*: cred'itum, *to believe*—erêed, erê'dençe, erêd'it, inerêd'ible, ineredû'litÿ.

65. Cre'o, *I create or make*—erêă'tion, erêă'tive, erêat'ûre, Creă'tor, rêe'reă'tion. 66. Cres'co, *I grow*—erêš'cent, exerêš'çençe, in erêase', in'erement. 67. Cri'men (erim'inis), *an accusation or a crime*—erim'inal, reerim'ină'tion. 68. Crux (crû'çis), *a cross*—erôss, crosier (krô'zhër), erû'çifix, erû'çial, exerû'ciating.

69. Cu'bo or cum'bo, *I lie down*—eneûm'ber, eneûm'brançe, in'eubus, sueeûmb', sû'perineûm'bent. 70. Cul'pa, *a fault*—eul'pable, eûl'prit, exeûl'pâte. 71. Cu'ra, *care*—eûre, eû'rate, eûră'tor, âe'eurate, sî'neeure. 72. Cur'ro, *I run*: cur'sum, *to run*—eûr'rent, eûr'rençÿ, eôurs'er, eôn'eôurse, eoneûr'rençe, exeûr'sion.

73. Dam'num, *harm, loss*—dăm'age, eondemnă'tion, indêm'nifÿ, indêm'nifieă'tion. 74. Deb'eo, *I owe*—dêbt, dêb'it, dêbt'or. 75. De'cem, *ten*—dêç'imăl, dêç'imâte, deçên'nial. 76. De'cens, *becoming*: De'cor, *grace*—dêç'ent, dêç'ençy, dêe'orâte, in'deeô'rum. 77. Dens (dên'tis), *a tooth*—den'tal, dên'tist, denti'tion, in'dentă'tion, indên't'ûre. 78. Den'sus, *thick, close*—dênse, dên'sitÿ, eôn'densă'tion.

79. De'us, *God*—dê'itÿ, dê'ist, dê'ifeă'tion. 80. Dex'ter, *relating to the right hand, expert*—dêx'teroûš, dextêr'itÿ, âm'bidêx'ter [am'bo, bôh]. 81. Di'co, *I say*: diç'tum, *to say*—diê'tion, diê'tionary, ô'diet,

indict', in'terdiet, eon'tradic'torŷ, benedic'tion. 82. Di'es, a day—di'al, di'arŷ, diŭr'nal, merid'ian. 83. Dig'nus, *worthy*—diġ'nifŷ, indig'nitŷ, indignā'tion, deġn, disdāin'. 84. Dis'co, *I learn*: discip'ulus, a learner—disci'ple, di's'cipline, di's'ciplinā'rian.

85. Do, *I give*: da'tum, to give—dō'nāte, donā'tion, donē', dō'nor, add [ad'do], addi'tion, ān'tedāte, ěd'itor, ūn'eondī'tional. 86. Do'ceo, *I teach*: doc'tum, to teach—dō'e'tor, dō'e'ument, dōċ'ile, dōċil'itŷ, in'dōe'trināte. 87. Dom'inus, a master or lord—domin'ion, dominā'tion, dominēer', predōm'ināte. 88. Do'mus, a house, a home—dōme, domēs'tie, domēs'tiešte, dōm'iċil. 89. Du'co, *I lead*: duc'tum, to lead—dŭke, dŭe'tile, abdŭe'tion, aq'ueduct, ěd'uešte, in'troduċe', in'troduċe'torŷ. 90. Du'rus, *hard*—dŭ'rabile, ōb'durāte, endŭre'.

91. Eb'rius, *drunken*—ebri'etŷ, inē'briāte, sobri'etŷ. 92. E'go, *I*—ē'ġoġm, ē'ġotist, ē'ġotist'ieallŷ. 93. E'o, *I go*: i'tum, to go—ěx'it, ċir'euit, ambi'tion, trāns'itorŷ, impēr'ishable. 94. E'ques, a horseman—ē'quine, equēs'trian, equipage (ěk'wi pej). 95. Er'ro, *I wander*—ěrr, ěr'ror, ěrrāt'ie, āb'berrā'tion. 96. Exem'plum, a pattern—ěxēm'plar, ěxām'ple, sām'ple, ěx'emplarŷ. 97. Ex'terus, outer—ěxtē'rior, ěxtērnal, ěxtrā'neous, ěxtreme', ěxtrem'itŷ.

98. Fa'cies, a face—fāċe, defāċe', sŭr'fāċe, sŭ'perfi'cial. 99. Fa'cio, *I do or make*: fac'tum, to do or make—fāet, fāe'tion, fāe'torŷ, fāċ'ile, effiċiā'cious, affēe'tion, fēat'ures, suffi'cient. 100. Fal'lo, *I deceive*—fāl'laċŷ, fālse, fāl'sifŷ, fāil'ŭre, infāl'libile. 101. Fa'ma, fame, a report—fā'mōŭs, defāme', in'famŷ, dēf'amā'tion.

102. Famil'ia, a family—famil'iar, familiār'itŷ, famil'iarize. 103. Fa'num, a temple—fāne, profāne', prōf'anā'tion, fanāt'ie, fanāt'iċġm. 104. Fa'ri, to speak: fa'tum, fate—fā'tal, fā'ble, inēf'fable, āf'fabil'itŷ, in'fanċŷ, prēf'aċe, prēf'atorŷ. 105. Fem'ina, a woman—fēm'inine, effēm'ināte, effēm'inaċŷ. 106. Fen'do, *I strike or keep off*—fēnd'er, offēnd', defēnse', defēnd'ant, offēn'sive, in'defēn'sibil'itŷ. 107. Fe'ro, *I bear, I carry*: La'tum, to bear or carry—fēr'rŷ, fēr'tile, dif'ferent, prēf'erence, rēl'ative, relā'tion, supēr'lative.

108. Fer'veo, *I boil, I am hot*—fēr'vor, fēr'mentā'tion, ěf'fervēs'cence. 109. Fes'tum, a feast—fēast'ing, fēs'tival, festiv'itŷ. 110. Fi'do, *I trust*—fidēl'itŷ, eon'fidēn'tial, dif'fidence, affi'anċed. 111. Fi'go, *I fix*—fixt'ŭre, suffix', transfix', erŭ'ċifix'ion. 112. Fin'go, *I form*—fīe'tion, fīeti'tious, ěf'fīġŷ, fēign, fīġ'urative.

113. Fi'nis, *the end*—fi'nite, fin'ish, infin'itý, indēf'inite, dēf'in'itien. 114. Fir'mus, *strong*—firm, fir'mament, affirm', infirm'itý. 115. Fis'cus, *a money-bag*—fis'eal, eon'fiseate, eonfises'tion. 116. Flam'ma, *a flame*—inflāme', inflām'mable, in'flammā'tion. 117. Flic'tum, *to beat or dash*—eon'flict, afflie'tion. 118. Flos (flo'ris), *a flower*—flō'rā, flō'rist, flow'ers, ēf'florēs'cence. 119. Flu'o, *I flow*—flū'ent, flū'ençý, āf'fluence, influēn'tial, sū'persū'itý.

120. Fo'lium, *a leaf*—fō'liage, fō'lio. 121. For'ma, *shape, beauty*—fōrm, fōrm'al, defōrm'itý, trāns'formā'tion, informāl'itý. 122. Fors (fort), *chance*—fōrt'ūne, fortū'itōus, unfōrt'ūnāte. 123. For'tis, *brave, strong*—fōrt, fōrçe, ēf'fōrt, fōrt'itý, fōrt'itūde, fōrt'itiles'tion. 124. Fran'go (fract), *I break*—frāet'ūre, frāg'ment, frāl'l'tý, in-fringe', infrāe'tion, irrēf'rağableness. 125. Fra'ter, *a brother*—frātēr'nal, frātēr'nize, frātēr'nitý, frāt'ricide. 126. Fraus, *fraud*—defraud, fraud'ulent. 127. Fri'gus, *cold*—frīg'id, refrig'erator.

128. Frons (frōn'tis), *the forehead*—frōnt, frōnt'age, frōnt'ispicē. 129. Fru'or (fruct), *I enjoy*—fruit, fru'ğal, fru'ition. 130. Fu'gio, *I flee*—fū'gitīve, rēf'ūge, sūb'terfuge. 131. Ful'geo, *I shine*—refūl'gent, effūl'gence. 132. Fu'mus, *smoke*—fūme, pēr'fūme, fū'miğā'tion. 133. Fun'do (fus), *I pour or melt*—fūse, fū'gible, diffūse'. 134. Fun'dus, *foundation*—fōund'er, fundamēnt'al, profūn'ditý.

135. Ge'lo, *I freeze*—gēl'id, eongēal, gēl'atine. 136. Ge'ro (gest), *I bear or carry*—gēst'ūre, gēs'tor, in'digēst'ible. 137. Gig'no (gen), *I beget or produce*—gēn'erāte, gēnēr'ie, gēn'ius, eongē'nial, regēn'erā'tion. 138. Glo'bus, *a ball*—ğlōbe, ğlōb'ular. 139. Gra'dior (gress), *I go step by step*—ğrāde, ğradā'tion, ğrad'ūate, eon'ğress.

140. Gran'dis, *great*—ğrānd, ğrānd'eūr, ğrānd'sire, āğ'ğrandize. 141. Gra'num, *a grain of corn*—ğrānge, ğrān'arý, ğār'ner, ğraniv'orous. 142. Gra'tus, *thankful*—ğrāte'ful, ğrā'tis, inğrāt'itūde, ğratt'itōus. 143. Gra'vis, *heavy*—ğrāve, ğrişve, āğ'ğravāte, ğravi'tā'tion, āğ'ğravā'tion. 144. Grex (greg), *a flock*—ğregā'rious, eon'ğregā'tion, eğrē'ğioūs. 145. Gus'to, *I taste*—ğūst, disgūst'ing.

146. Hab'eo (hib), *I have*—hāb'it, habitā'tion, prōhib'ition. 147. Hæ'reo (hes), *I stick*—adhēre', adhēr'ençe, hēs'itāte, in'eohēr'ençe. 148. He'res (here'dis), *an heir*—hēir'ēs, herēd'itārý, dis'inhēr'it, inhēr'itançe. 149. Ho'mo, *a man*—hū'man, humāne', in'humān'itý. 150. Ho'nor, *respect*—hōn'or, hōn'orārý, hōn'estý,

dis'hon'orable. 151. Hor'tus, *a garden*—hôr'tieul'tor, hôr'tieült'ure. 152. Hos'pes, *a guest*—hös'pitable, hös'pital, höst, hotël'. 153. Hos'tis, *an enemy*—höst, hös'tile, hös'tilely, höstil'it'y. 154. Hu'meo, *I am moist*: hu'mus, *the ground*: hu'milis, *humble*—hū'mid, 8x'humä'tion, hūmil'is'tion, pöst'hūmoüs.

155. I'dem, *the same*—idēn'tical, idēn'tify, idēn'tity. 156. Ig'nis, *fire*—iğnîte', iğ'neotis. 157. Ima'go, *an image*—im'ağer'y, imăğ'inar'y, imăğ'inä'tion. 158. Im'pero, *I command*—impë'rial, 8m'pire. 159. In'sula, *an island*—in'sular, in'sulä'tor, pënin'sulä, is'ols'tion. 160. In'teger, *whole*—in'tegral, disin'tegräte, intëğ'rit'y. 161. I'ra, *anger*—ire, iräs'çible, ir'ritable. 162. I'ter, *a journey*: i'tero, *I repeat*—it'erate, itin'erant, itin'erar'y, rëit'erä'tion.

163. Ja'ceo, *I lie*—adjä'cent, çir'eumjä'cent. 164. Ja'cio, *I throw*—ejä'e'uläte, eonjëet'üre, süb'jeet. 165. Jo'cus, *a joke*—jë'e'und, joeëse'. 166. Ju'dico, *I judge*—judi'cious, adjüdge', prëj'üdi'cial. 167. Jun'go, *I join*—jöin'er, eonjün'e'tion, eön'jugäl. 168. Jus (ju'ris), *right, law*—jüs'tice, injü'rioüs, jü'rispru'dence. 169. Ju'venis, *young*—jü'venile, jün'ior, jü'venës'cent, rejü'venäte.

170. La'bor, *lab'or*—läbör'rioüs, läb'oratory. 171. Lap'sus, *falling, sliding*—läpse, eolläpse'. 172. La'pis (lap'id), *a stone*—läp'idar'y, diläp'idä'tion. 173. La'tus, *carried, broad*—diläte', lä'titüde, dil'atory. 174. Laus (laud), *praise*—laud, laud'able, applaud'. 175. Le'go (legat), *I send*—dël'eğäte, eöl'lëague, legä'tion, lëğ'aç'y. 176. Le'go (lect), *I read or choose*—lëğ'ible, lëet'üre, lës'son, 8l'igible, elëe'tion. 177. Le'vis, *light*: le'vo, *I raise*—lëv'it'y, 8l'eväte, reliëf'. 178. Lex (leg), *a law*—illë'gal, lëğ'islä'tor. 179. Li'ber, *free*—lib'ert'y, illib'eräl'it'y. 180. Li'ber, *a book*—li'brar'y, li'bel, librä'rian.

181. Li'cet, *it is lawful*—li'çense, liçën'tious, illiç'it. 182. Li'go, *I bind*—li'able, liğ'ament, reliğ'iön. 183. Lin'gua, *the tongue*—län'guage, liņ'guist. 184. Lit'era, *a letter*—lit'erar'y, illit'erate. 185. Lo'cus, *a place*—lö'eal, loeomö'tive, dis'locate. 186. Lon'gus, *long*—lön'gitude, prolöng', löngëv'it'y. 187. Lo'quor, *I speak*—loquäç'it'y, eöl'loqu'y, eloëu'tion. 188. Lu'do, *I play*—elüde', lü'di'eroüs, allü'sions. 189. Lu'na, *the moon*—lü'nar, lü'natie. 190. Lu'o, *I wash*—ablü'tion, allü'vial. 191. Lux (luc), *light*—lü'cid, elü'cidäte.

192. Mag'nus, *great*: ma'jor, *greater*—mäğ'nify, mäğ'est'y, mäğ'nän'imöüs. 193. Ma'lus, *bad*—mä'l'ice, malig'nit'y. 194. Man'do,

I command—măn'dăte, eoun'termând', eommënd'able. 195. *Ma'neo, I stay*—măn'sion, remăin'der, pâr'manent. 196. *Ma'nus, the hand*—măn'ual, amăn'ŭn'sis, măn'ŭfăe'torŭ, măn'ŭscript. 197. *Ma're, the sea*—măr'iner, măr'itime, ŭl'tramarine'. 198. *Ma'ter, a mother*—matēr'nal, măt'tron, măt'rimōnŭ. 199. *Matu'rus, ripe*—matŭ'ritŭ, prē'mattŭre'. 200. *Me'deor, I cure*—mēd'içine, mediç'inal, rēm'edŭ. 201. *Me'dius, middle*—mē'dium, mēdiă's'tion, immē'diate.

202. *Mem'ini, I remember*—mēm'orŭ, rēm'inis'çençe. 203. *Mens (men'tis), the mind*—mēn'tal, dē'mentă's'tion. 204. *Mer'go (mers), I plunge*—ēmērgē', immērse', emēr'gēçŭ. 205. *Mi'gro, I remove*—migratorŭ, ěm'igrăte, im'migră'tion. 206. *Mi'les, a soldier*—militarŭ, militia (milish'ă). 207. *Mi'neo, I put out*—ēm'inent, im'minent, prēm'inent. 208. *Minis'ter, a servant*—mîn'istrŭ, ăd'ministră'tor. 209. *Mi'nor (minus), less*—mî'nor, dîmîn'ish. 210. *Mi'rus, wonderful*—mîr'aele, mîrăe'ŭloŭs, admîre'. 211. *Mis'ceo (mixt), I mix*—mîxt'ure, mîs'çellanŭ, promîs'eŭloŭs. 212. *Mi'ser, wretched*—mîg'erŭ, eommîg'erăte. 213. *Mit'to (miss), I send*—mission (mîsh'un), mîs'sionarŭ, eommîs'sioner, admît'tançe, ěm'issarŭ. 214. *Mo'dus, a manner*—mōde, eommō'dioŭs, mōd'el, mōd'est, aeeōm'modăte.

215. *Mons, a mountain*—ămount', pâr'amount, moun'tainoŭs, prēm'ontorŭ. 216. *Mon'stro, I show*—mōn'stroŭs, remōn'străte, dēm'onstră'tion. 217. *Mor'deo, I bite*—môr'sel, remôr'se'. 218. *Mors (mort), death*—môr'tal, immôr'talize, môr'tifică'tion. 219. *Mos (mor), custom*—mōr'al, mōr'alist, im'morăl'itŭ. 220. *Mo'veo (mot), I move*—remqve', mōb, im'mobil'itŭ, eommō'tion, momēn'tum. 221. *Mul'tus, many*—mŭl'titŭde, mŭl'tiform [L. forma], mŭl'tiplŭ. 222. *Mu'nus, a gift or an office*—munic'ipal, eommŭ'nitŭ, remŭ'neră'tion. 223. *Mu'sa, a song*—mŭ'sie, ămŭsē', mŭsē'um, musician (mŭzish'an). 224. *Mu'to, I change*—mŭ'table, mŭ'tual, eommŭ'te'.

225. *Nas'cor, I am born*: na'tus, born—năs'çent, nă'tal, natŭ'itŭ năt'ŭre, năt'ŭralist, sŭ'pernăt'ŭral. 226. *Na'vis, a ship*—nă'val, nă'vŭ, çîr'eumnăv'igăte. 227. *Nec'to, I tie*—eonnĉet', eonnĉe'tion, annexă'tion. 228. *Neu'ter, neither*—neŭ'tral, neŭ'traliză'tion. 229. *No'ceo, I hurt*—nōx'ious, nŭi'sançe, in'noçent, obnōr'ious. 230. *Nor'ma, a rule or pattern*—nōr'mal, abnōr'mal, enōr'mous, enōr'mitŭ. 231. *Nos'co, I know*: no'tum, to know—nōte, nō'tiçe, notō'rioŭs, ig'nominŭ, nobil'itŭ. 232. *Nox (noct), night*—noetŭ'nal,

233. Nul'lus, *no one*—nŭl'lifŭ, nŭl'litŭ, dis'anntŭl'.
234. Nu'merus, *a number*—enŭ'merāte, numēr'leal. 235. Nun'cio, *I announce*—announcē', pronunciation (pronŭn'shiā'shŭn). 236. Nu'trio, *I nourish*—nŭ'triment, nŭrse, in'nutri'tious.

237. Oc'ulus, *the eye*—ōe'ular, oe'ulist, inōe'ulate. 238. O'di, *I hate*—ō'dioŭs, ō'dium. 239. O'leo, *I smell or grow*—olfāe'torŷ, rēd'olent, ādŭlt', ōb'solete. 240. Om'nis, *all*—omnīp'otent, omnīv'roŭs, ōm'nibus. 241. O'nus, *a burden*—ōn'eroŭs, exōn'erāte. 242. O'pus (oper), *work*—ōp'erāte, inōp'erative, ōp'erā. 243. Or'bis, *a circle or a globe*—ōrb, ōr'bit, exōr'bitant. 244. Or'do, *order, law*—ōr'der, ōr'dinançe. 245. O'rrior, *I rise*—ō'rrient, ōr'igin, exōr'dium. 246. Or'no, *I deck*—ōr'nament, ōr'nate, subōrn'. 247. O'ro, *I ask or pray*—ō'ral, ōr'ator, ād'orā'tion. 248. O'vum, *an egg*—ō'val, ō'vāte.

249. Pal'lium, *a cloak*—pall, pāl'liāte. 250. Pan'do, *I lay open*—expānd', spāçe, trēs'pass. 251. Par, *equal*—pāir, pār'itŷ, sēp'arate, dispār'age, pēer'less. 252. Pa'reo, *I am present*—appēar', appār'ent, āp'par'ition. 253. Pa'rio, *I bring forth*—pār'ent, parēnt'al, pār'riçide. 254. Pars, *a part*—pār'tiele, pār'tner, pār'tial, pār'tiçan'. 255. Pas'co, *I feed*—pās'tor, pās'toral. 256. Pa'ter, *a father*—patēr'nal, pā'tron, eompā'triot. 257. Pax, *peace*—pēaçe'able, ap-pēaçe', pāç'ifŷ. 258. Pe'to, *I seek*—peti'tion, āp'petite. 259. Pin'go (pict), *I paint*—plet'ŭre, depiet'. 260. Pi'us, *dutiful, religious*—pi'etŷ, im'pioŭs. 261. Pla'ceo, *I please*—plāç'id, implē'eable. 262. Plan'ta, *a plant*—plantē'tion, supplānt'. 263. Plau'do (plaus), *I clap or applaud*—plaus'ible, applauçe', explōde'. 264. Ple'o (plet), *I fill*—plēn'tiful, replēte'. 265. Pli'co, *I fold*—applŷ', eōm'plieāte, mŭl'tiplies'tion. 266. Plo'ro, *I cry or wail*—implōre', deplōr'able. 267. Plus (plu'ris), *more*—plŭ'ral, sŭr'plus.

268. Pon'dus, *a weight*—pound, pōn'der. pōn'derous. 269. Po'no (posit), *I put or place*—pōst, postpōne', depōs'it, transpōse', oppō'nent, prēp'ōçit'ion. 270. Pop'ulus, *the people*—pōp'ulaçe, pōp'ular, pŭb'lie, pŭb'lies'tion. 271. Por'to, *I carry*—pōr'ter, pōrt'able, pōrt-fōl'io, trāns'portē'tion. 272. Pos'se, *to be able*: po'tens, powerfŭl—pōs'sible, pō'tent, omnīp'otent. 273. Præ'da, *plunder*—prēd'atorŷ, dēp'redē'tion. 274. Prehen'do, *I seize*—apprehēnd', prig'oner, im-prēg'nable. 275. Pre'mo (press), *I press*—print, impres'sion, sup-press'. 276. Pri'mus, *first*—prime, prim'er, primē'val. 277. Pri'

vus, *single, one's own*—pri'vate, pri'vatēer', dēp'rivā'tion. 278. Pro'bo, *I prove*—prōbe, prōb'able, prōb'itŷ, rēp'robate. 279. Pro'pe (prox), *near*—proxim'itŷ, apprōach', apprōx'imate.

280. Pro'prius, *fit, one's own*—prōp'er, prōp'ertŷ, apprō'priate. 281. Pug'na, *a battle*—puḡnā'cious, pu'ḡlist, repūḡ'nance. 282. Pun'go (punct), *I sting*—pūnet'ūre, pūnet'ūā'tion, eompūne'tion, pōint, pūn'gent. 283. Pur'go, *I make clean*—pūrge, pūr'gative, pūr'gatorŷ. 284. Pu'to, *I think, I prune*—dispūte', ām'putāte, eompūte', rēp'ūtā'tion. 285. Qua'lis, *of what kind*—qual'itŷ, disqual'ifŷ. 286. Quæ'ro, *I ask*—quēs'tion, quē'rŷ, rēq'uizite. 287. Quat'uor, *four*—quart, quār'terly, quād'ruped. 288. Qui'es, *rest*—quī'et, diquī'etūde. 289. Quot, *how many*—quōte, quō'tient, āl'iquot.

290. Ra'bies, *madness*—rāb'id, rāve. 291. Ra'dix, *a root*—rād'ical, rād'ish, erād'ieāte. 292. Ra'do (ras), *I shave*—rā'zor, erāse', abrāde'. 293. Ra'pio, *I snatch*—rāp'ine, rāp'idlŷ, rapā'cious. 294. Rego (rect), *I rule*—rē'gal, rē'gent, rŷle, rēḡ'ulāte, inēōr'rigible. 295. Res, *a thing*—rē'al, reāl'itŷ, rē'alize. 296. Ri'deo (ris), *I laugh*—rīd'ieūle, rīdē'ūloūs, deride', rīḡ'ible. 297. Ri'vus, *a stream*—rīv'er, rī'val, arrive'. 298. Ro'go, *I ask*—in'terrōḡ'ative, ār'roḡant, derōḡ'atorŷ. 299. Ro'ta, *a wheel*—rōte, rotā'tion, rōtine'. 300. Ru'dis, *raw, rude*—rŷ'diments, ēr'udite. 301. Rum'po (rupt), *I break*—rŷpt'ūre, abrŷpt', bānk'rupt, in'terrŷp'tion.

302. Sa'cer, *consecrated, holy*—sā'ered, eōn'seerāte, sāc'erdō'tal. 303. Sa'gax, *wise*—sāge, sāḡā'cious, prē'sāge. 304. Sal, *salt*—sāl'ad, sāl'arŷ, saline'. 305. Sa'lio (sult), *I leap*—sā'lient, sāl'lŷ, assāl'ant, reḡūlt'. 306. Sa'lus (salut), *health*—salūte', sālve, sāfe, sāl'utarŷ, in'salū'britŷ. salvā'tion, sāv'iour. 307. San'cio (sanct), *I confirm*—sāne'tion, sāne'tifŷ, sāint, sāne'tuarŷ, sāne'timō'nioūs. 308. Sa'pio, *I taste, I know*—sā'pient, sā'vorŷ, insīp'id. 309. Sa'tis, *enough*—sāt'isfŷ, sāt'urāte, satī'etŷ, insā'tiable. 310. Scan'do, *I climb*—sēān, asēānd', eōn'desēānd'. 311. Sci'o, *I know*—sci'ençe, sci'olist, eōn'science, uneōn'scious. 312. Scri'bo (script), *I write*—sēribe, insēribe', sēri'b'le, Sēript'ūre, mǎn'sēript, sī'persēription.

313. Se'co (sect), *I cut*—sēe'tion, dissēt', sēḡ'ment. 314. Se'deo (sess), *I sit*—sēat, sēd'entarŷ, subsīd'iary. 315. Se'men, *seed*—sēm'inal, sēm'inarŷ, dīs'seminā'tion. 316. Se'nex, *old*—sēn'ior, sē'nile, sēn'ator. 317. Sen'tio (sens), *I feel, I think*—sēnse, sēn'

timent, sēn'sible, dissēnt'. 318. Se'quor (secut), *I follow*—sē'quel, eonsēe'ŭtive, sūb'sequent. 319. Ser'vo, *I keep* or *watch*—sērve, sēr'vant, sēr'f, prēs'ervā'tion. 320. Seve'rus, *strict*—sevēre', sevēr'-itŭ, pēr'sevēr'ançe. 321. Sig'num, *a mark*—sign, siġ'nal, in'siġnif'-icant. 322. Sim'ilis, *like*—sīm'ilar, reġēm'blançe, sī'multā'neōūs.

323. Sī'nus, *a fold, a bosom*—insīn'ŭāte, insīn'ŭā'tion. 324. Sis'to or sto, *I stand*—assīst', eonsīst'ent, stā'tion, stā'men, sū'perstī'tion. 325. So'cius, *a companion*—sō'ciāble, soċi'etŭ. 326. Sol'vo, *I loose*—sōlve, insōl'vent, āb'solū'tion. 327. So'nus, *a sound*—sonō'roūs, eōn'sonant, sōn'net. 328. Spe'cio, *I look*—spē'cīēs, spēc'ial, speetā'tor. 329. Spi'ro, *I breathe*—spīr'it, aspī'rant, expī're', in'spirā'tion. 330. Stru'o, *I build*—strūet'ŭre, eōn'strūe, in'strument. 331. Su'mo (sumpt), *I take*—assūme', sūmpt'ŭōūs, prēsūmp'tion. 332. Sur'go (surrect), *I rise*—sūrġe, insūr'gent, reġ'urrēe'tion.

333. Tan'go (tact), *I touch*—tān'gent, intāet', intān'gible, eontā'sġion. 334. Tem'pus, *time*—tēm'poral, tēm'per, eontēm'porarŭ. 335. Ten'do (tens), *I stretch*—tēnd'ençy, attēnd', intēn'tion. 336. Ten'eo (tent), *I hold*—tēn'ŭre, tēn'ant, āb'stinençe. 337. Ter'minus, *a bound*—tērm, intēr'minable, extēr'minā'tion. 338. Ter'ra, *the earth*—tēr'raçe, terrēs'trial, intēr', tēr'ritōry. 339. Tes'tis, *a witness*—tēst, tēs'tament, attēst', intēs'tate, tēs'timonŭ. 340. Tor'queo (tort), *I twist*—tōrt'ŭre, tōrt'ŭōūs, eontor'tion. 341. Tra'ho (tract), *I draw*—trāçe, extrāet', pōr'trāit. 342. Tru'do (trus), *I thrust*—intrūde', protrūde', abstrūse'ness. 343. Tu'eor, *I observe*—tū'tor, tūl'tion, intū'itive. 344. Tu'meo, *I swell*—tū'mor, tū'mult, eōn'tumaçŭ. 345. Tur'ba, *a crowd*—tūr'bid, tūr'bulent, distūrb'.

346. Um'bra, *a shade*—ūm'brāġe, umbrēl'lā. 347. Un'da, *a wave*—ūn'dulāte, inūn'dāte, abūn'dançe. 348. U'nus, *one*—ū'nitŭ, ŭ'niform, unīque'. 349. U'tor (us), *I use*—utīl'itŭ, ŭse'ful, utēn'-sil, ābūse'. 350. Vac'ca, *a cow*—vāe'cīne, vāe'cīnāte. 351. Va'co, *I am empty*—vā'eāte, evāe'ŭā'tion. 352. Va'leo, *I am strong* or *of value*—vāl'uāble, vāl'or, āvāil', eonvalēs'çent. 353. Ve'nio (vent), *I come*—eōnvēne', ād'vent, āv'enŭe, eōnvēn'tion, invēn'tion. 354. Ver'bum, *a word*—vēr'b, ād'verb, prōv'erb. 355. Vi'a, *a way*—dē'viate, impēr'vīōūs, vī'adūet. 356. Vid'eo (vis), *I see*—vīġ'ible, vīġ'ion, sūrvey'. 357. Vin'co (vict), *I conquer*—eōnvīnçe', prōv'inçe, vīe'tim.

358. Vī'num, *wine*—vī'noūs, vīn'eġar. 359. Vī'vo, *I live*—vīv'id,

conviv'ial, survive'. 360. Vo'co, *I call*—vôçe, vŏ'eal, šd'voeāte, vo-
eāb'ularŏ. 361. Vo'lo, *I will*—vŏl'untarŏ, benšv'olence. 362. Vol'-
vo, *I roll*—vŏl'uble, evŏlve', revolū'tion. 363. Vo'ro, *I devour*—
vorā'ciouš, omniv'oroša. 364. Vul'gus, *the common people*—vŏlgar,
vŏl'garism, divŏlge'. 365. Vul'nus, *a wound*—invŏl'nerable.

V. CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE *FIRST WORD* of every piece of writing, of every sentence, of every example, of the quotation in a direct form, and of every line of poetry, should begin with a capital letter; as,

I said, "Though I should die, I know,
That all ābout the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow."

2. *NAMES OF GOD*, and personal pronouns referring to Him, should begin with a capital letter; as, the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost; He who created us.

3. *TITLES OF HONOR AND RESPECT* usually begin with capital letters; as, His Holiness the Pope; the President of the United States.

4. *ALL PROPER NAMES* and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

5. *THE PRONOUN I AND INTERJECTION O* should always be capitals; as, Hear, O Lord, when I cry.

6. *THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS* and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter; as, May, Friday.

7. *THE NAMES OF INANIMATE BEINGS*, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals; as,

The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
 But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day :
 The son of the stormy Autumn, he
 Totters about on a palsied knee.

8. *THE PRINCIPAL WORDS* in the title of a book, the subject of a composition, and all words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with capital letters ; as, "Aids to English Composition ;" the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Dictation Review.

CAPITAL letters, correctly used, add to the beauty of writing ; as, said the poet, "Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers." When the tyrant Tempest is going, Winter weds with Spring. The words, literally translated, were these : "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree." Professor Longfellow and His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the American Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February.

2. God only on the Cross lay hid from view,
 But here lies hid alike the manhood too ;
 And I, in both professing my belief,
 Make the same prayer as the repentant thief :
 Jesu, Eternal Shepherd, hear our cry,
 Increase the faith of all whose hopes on Thee rely.
3. Sight, sense, and touch, alike are here deceived ;
 The ear alone most safely is believed.
 I believe all the Son of God hath spoken ;
 Than Truth's own word, there is no truer token.

4. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship ! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City ? Will a Christian labor on New Year's Day ? No ; because it is the feast of our Lord's Circumcision and a holy day of obligation. The effect of the so-called Reformation was to disrupt Christendom and retard civilization.

VI. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

THE *COMMA* [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. *THE SEMICOLON* [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. *THE COLON* [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and sometimes is placed before a direct quotation.

4. *THE PERIOD* [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. *THE INTERROGATION POINT* [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?

6. *THE EXCLAMATION POINT* [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my son! that thou shouldst die!"



7. *THE DASH* [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. *MARKS OF PARENTHESIS* () are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. *BRACKETS* [] are used to inclose words that explain one or more words of a sentence, or point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] read the Bible account of the creation. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. *MARKS OF QUOTATION* [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are

quoted ; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." Single quotation marks [' '] are used to mark a quotation within a quotation ; as, "It is written in the Scripture : 'I said, Ye are gods.'" These marks may be omitted when the exact words of the author are not given.

11. *THE INDEX, OR HAND* [], points out a passage for special attention ; as, "  All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. *AN APOSTROPHE* ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters ; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession ; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. *THE CARET* [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted ; as,
 Let me scrach ^{t his} eyes out.
 ^ ^

14. *MARKS OF ELLIPSIS* [— * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences ; as, Friend C——s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy neighbor as thyself."

15. *THE HYPHEN* [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent ; as, In'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, when a word is divided.

16. *THE SECTION* [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. *THE PARAGRAPH* [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. *MARKS OF REFERENCE*.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. *THE MACRON, OR LONG* [-], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, ōld.

20. *THE BREVE, OR SHORT* [~], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hăt, ĕnd, ōn.

21. *THE DIÆRESIS* [..] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Creātor, aërial.

22. *THE GRAVE ACCENT* [`] is placed over a single vowel to show that it forms a separate syllable; as, Blessèd, agèd.

Dictation Review.

[*Pupils will read the following sentences as a Class Exercise; name the Punctuation Marks, and, as far as possible, assign reasons for their use; and write and punctuate the sentences from Dictation.*]

SOUND, sound the bugle. 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too. Sin, or mōral evil, should excite the greatest abhōrence. God, and He only, is worthy of our supreme affections. The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. By two wings is man lifted above earthly things, viz., by simplicity and purity. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. Never think that thou hast thyself made any progress until thou feel that thou art inferior to all. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.—“Ha! ha!” continued Claudius, transported out of himself, “I shall get my liberty to-day! Nor will my benefactor be injured!” Many words are differently

spelled in English ; as, Inquire, enquire ; jail, gaol ; skeptic, sceptic. The flower, or blossom, of the pomegranate lifted its scarlet light amidst vines and olives : miles of oleander trees waved their masses of flame under the tender, green filigree of almond groves ; and they seemed to laugh in scorn at the mourning groups of yew, and the bowed head of the dark, widow-like, and inconsolable cypress. Leo XIII., P. M. Rev. J. Bapst, S. J.

2. St. Augustine says : "Through the sin of the first man, which issued from his free will, our nature became vitiated and ruined ; and nothing ever came to its succor but God's grace alone, through Him who is the Mediator between God and men, and our Almighty Physician." It is the thirteenth chapter of Wisdom, which first makes a most remarkable distinction between those who "worshipped the works of God"—Nature—and those who "adored the works of man"—idols. Nor would I have granted it at this time (because I look upon such occasions just as you do), did I not fear that the refusal would have added to the bitterness of feeling. St. Paul writes to the Romans : "But what saith the Scripture ? 'The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart : ' this is the word of faith which we preach." "No swearing will be permitted here."

3. I have known that Thou art my God ; I know that Thou art "the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." For there was a time, and a time fatal to me, when I knew Thee not. Woe to that blindness, when I saw not Thee ! Woe to that deafness, when I heard Thee not ! For, blind and deaf, I went in pursuit of those beautiful things which Thou hast made. Thou wast still with me, but I was not with Thee : those things kept me at a distance from Thee, which could not exist but in Thee. Thou hast enlightened me, O Light of the world, and I have seen Thee, and I loved Thee ! For no man loves Thee who does not see Thee, and none can see Thee who does not love Thee. Too late have I loved Thee, O ancient Beauty ! too late have I loved Thee, O Beauty ever new ! and woe to that time when I loved Thee not ! Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labor and shalt do all thy works. . . . For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth . . . and rested on the seventh day.

VII. ABBREVIATIONS.

[After learning the ABBREVIATIONS, pupils will be required to construct Sentences, appropriately using them.]

A. or Ans.	Answer.
A. A. S.	Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. or B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.
Abb.	Abbot ; Abbess.
Abp.	Archbishop.
A. C. or B. C.	Before Christ.
Acc. or Acct.	Account.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.
Æ. or Æt.	Of age ; aged.
Ala.	Alabama.
A. M.	Master of Arts ; Before noon ; In the year of the world.
Am.	American.
Anon.	Anonymous.
Apr.	April.
Ark.	Arkansas.
A. T.	Arizona Territory.
Att. or Atty.	Attorney.
Aug.	August ; Augmentative.
Bbl.	Barrel ; Barrels.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
Bp.	Bishop.
Br or Bro.	Brother.
B. V. M.	Blessed Virgin Mary.
C. or Cent.	A hundred.
Cal.	California ; Calendar.
Can.	Canon.
Capt.	Captain.
Card.	Cardinal.
Cash.	Cashier.
Cath. Inst.	Catholic Institute.
C. E.	Civil Engineer.
Ch.	Church ; Chapter ; Charles.
C. J.	Chief Justice.
C. M.	Congregation of the Mission ; Vincentians ; Lazarists.
Co.	Company ; County.
Col.	Colonel ; Colossians.
Coll.	College ; Collector.
Colo.	Colorado.
Con. or Conv.	Convent.
Cong.	Congress ; Congregation.
Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.
Const.	Constable ; Constitution.
Cr.	Credit or Creditor.
C. S. C.	Congregation Holy Cross
C. S. P.	Paulists ; Congregation of St. Paul.
C. SS. R.	Congregation of Most Holy Redeemer.
Cts.	Cents.
Cwt.	A hundred weight.
Dan.	Daniel ; Danish.
D. C.	District of Columbia.
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
Dea.	Deacon.
Dec.	December ; Declension.
Del.	Delaware ; Delegate.
Dioc.	Diocese.
Dist.	District.
Do.	Ditto ; the same.
\$ or Dolls.	Dollars.
Dom. Prel.	Domestic Prelate.
Doz.	Dozen.
Dr.	Debtor ; Doctor ; Dram.
D. T.	Dakotah Territory.
D. V.	God willing.
E.	East ; Eastern ; Earl.
Ed.	Edition ; Editor.
E. G.	For example.
Eng.	England ; English.
Esq. or Esqr.	Esquire.
Etc. or &c.	And so forth.

Exc. Excellency; Exception.	J. Judge; Julius.
Feb. February.	Jac. Jacob.
Fig. Figure; Figures.	Jan. January.
Flor. or Fa. Florida.	Jas. James.
Fr. Father; Friar; France; Francis; French.	J. M. J. Jesus, Mary, and Joseph.
Fri. Friday.	Jno. John.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	Jos. Joseph.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.	J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Ga. Georgia.	Jr. or Jun. Junior.
Gen. General; Genesis.	Kan. Kansas.
Gent. Gentlemen.	Ky. Kentucky.
Gov. Governor.	L., l. or £. A pound sterling.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.	La. or Lou. Louisiana.
Hhd. Hogshead; Hogsheads.	Lat. Latin; Latitude.
H. E. His Eminence.	Leg. or Legis. Legislature.
H. F. Holy Father.	Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant.
H. H. His Holiness.	LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
Hist. History; Historical.	Lon. Longitude; London.
Hon. Honorable.	L. S. H. Ladies of the Sacred Heart.
H. R. House of Representatives.	L. S. Place of the Seal.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.	M. Marquis; Monsieur; Mile; Morning; Noon; Thousand.
Hund. Hundred; Hundreds.	Maj. Major.
Ib. or Ibid. In the same place.	Mass. Massachusetts.
Id. The same.	Math. Mathematics.
Id. T. Idaho Territory.	M. C. Member of Congress.
I. e. That is.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.
I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of men.	Md. Maryland.
Ill. Illinois.	Me. Maine.
Incog. Unknown.	Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
Ind. Indiana; India; Indian.	Mich. Michigan.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.	Minn. Minnesota.
I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews.	Miss. or Mi. Mississippi.
Inst. Instant—the present month.	Mon. Missouri; Month.
Int. Interest.	Mo. Monday.
Io. Iowa.	M. P. Member of Parliament.
It. Italian; Italy.	Mr. Master or Mister.
	Mrs. Mistress (mis'sis).
	MS. Manuscript.
	Mt. Mount or Mountain.
	M. T. Montana Territory.
	N. North; Note; Number

N. A. North America.	Ps. Psalm ; Psalms.
N. B. Take Notice.	Q. Query ; Question ; Queen.
N. C. North Carolina.	Rep. Representative ; Republic.
N. E. North-East ; New England.	Rev. Revelations ; Reverend.
Neb. Nebraska.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Nev. Nevada.	R. R. Right Reverend ; Railroad.
N. H. New Hampshire.	S. Second ; Shilling ; Sign ; South.
N. J. New Jersey.	S. A. South America.
N. M. New Mexico.	Sam. Samuel ; Samaritan.
No. Number.	Sat. Saturday.
N. O. New Orleans.	S. C. South Carolina.
Nov. November ; Novitiate.	Sen. Senate ; Senator ; Senior.
N. S. Nova Scotia ; New Style [since 1752].	Sept. September.
N. T. New Testament ; Nevada Territory.	S. J. Society of Jesus.
N. W. North-West.	Srs. of Char. Sisters of Charity.
N. Y. New York.	Srs. of N. D. Sisters of Notre Dame.
O. Ohio ; Old ; Oxygen.	S. S. de N. D. School Sisters of Notre Dame.
Ob. (<i>Obit.</i>) Died.	St. Saint ; Street ; Strait.
Obt. Obedient.	Sun. Sunday.
Oct. October.	Ten. or Tenn. Tennessee.
On. or Or. Oregon.	Tex. Texas.
O. D. C. Order of Discalced Carmelites.	Thurs. Thursday.
O. Cist. Order of Cistercians.	U. S. United States.
O. M. I. Oblates of Mary Immacu- late.	U. S. A. United States of Amer- ica ; United States Army.
O. P. or O. S. D. Order of Preach- ers ; Dominicans.	U. S. N. United States Navy.
O. S. Old Style [before 1752].	U. T. Utah Territory.
O. S. A. Augustinians.	Va. Virginia.
O. S. B. Benedictines.	V. G. Vicar General.
O. S. F. Franciscans.	Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
O. T. Old Testament.	Viz. Namely ; To wit.
Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.	Vt. Vermont.
Pass. or C. P. Passionists.	W. West , Week ; Warden.
Pet. Peter.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.	W. T. Washington Territory.
P. M. Post-Master ; Afternoon.	W. Va. West Virginia.
P. O. Post Office.	Wy. T. Wyoming Territory.
Pres. President ; Present.	X. or Xt. Christ.
P. S. Postscript ; Privy Seal.	Xm. or Xmas. Christmas.
	Xn. or Xtian. Christian.
	Zoöl. Zoölogy.

VIII. CHRISTIAN NAMES.

[Teach the Pronunciation, Spelling, Derivation, and Signification.—Heb., stands for Hebrew; Fr., for French; Gr., for Greek; Ger., for German; S., for Saxon; C., for Celtic; Lat., for Latin; Per., for Persian.]

1. MALES.

AARON (âr'un), [Heb.], lofty; inspired: A'bel [Heb.], breath vanity: Ab'ner [Heb.], father of light: A'braham [Heb.], father of a multitude: Ad'am [Heb.], man; earth-man: Al'bert [Ger.], illustrious: Al'ex ân'der [Gr.], defender of men: Al'fred [Ger.], good counselor: Al'ger non [Fr.], with whiskers: Al'môn [Heb.], hidden: A lôn'zo [Ger.], all-ready; willing: Al'vin [Ger.], beloved by all: Am'brose [Gr.], divine: Andrew (ân'drô), [Gr.], strong; manly: An'selm [Ger.], protection of God: An'tho ný [Lat.], priceless: Ar'nold [Ger.], strong as an eagle: Ar'thur [C.], high; noble: A'sá [Heb.], healer: Au gus'tus [Lat.], exalted, imperial.

2. Bâld'win [Ger.], bold, brave friend: Bâg'il [Gr.], kingly: Bën'e diét, [Lat.], blésséd: Bën'ja min, [Heb.], son of the right hand: Bér'nard, [Ger.], bold as a bear: Bér'tram, [Ger.], bright raven: Bry'no, [Ger.], brown: Cæ'gar, [Lat.], hairy; blue-eyed: Cæ'leb, [Heb.], a dog: Câl'vin, [Lat.], bald: Chârles, [Ger.], strông; manly: Christopher (krís'to fer), [Gr.], bearing Christ: Clâr'ence, [Lat.], illustrious: Claude, [Lat.], lame: Clém'ent, [Lat.], merciful: Côn'rad, [Ger.], bold in counsel; resolute: Côn'stant, Con'stan tîne, [Lat.], firm, faithful: Cûth'bert, [S.], noted splendor: Cy'rus, [Per.], the sun.

3. Dän'i el, [Heb.], a divine judge: Da ri'us, [Per.], preserver: Dâ'vid, [Heb.], belòvèd: Dêx'ter, [Lat.], right hand; fortunate: Dôn'ald, [C.], proud chief: Dûn'e'an, [C.], brown chief: Eb'en ê'zer, [Heb.], stone of help: Ed'gar, Ed'mund, or Ed'ward, [S.], protector of property: Ed'win, [S.], gainer of property: Eâg'bert, [Ger.], famous with the sword: E'li, [Heb.], a foster son: E li'as or E li'-jah, [Heb.], Jehovah is my God: E'noeh, [Heb.], consecrated: E räs'mus or E räs'tus, [Gr.], lovely: Eû gêne', [Gr.], well-born: Eû sê'bi us, [Gr.], Godly: Eûs'tace, [Gr.], healthy; strong: Ez'rá, [Heb.], help: Fê'lix, [Lat.], happy: Fêr'di nand, [Ger.], brave: Frân'cis, [Fr.], free: Frêd'er ie, [Ger.], peaceful ruler.

4. Gă'bri el, [Heb.], man of God : Geôrge, a farmer : Gil'bert, [Ger.], famous : Giles (jilz), [Gr.], a kid : Gôd'frey, [Ger.], at peace with God : Gôd'win, [S.], good in war : Grěg'o rŷ, [Ger.], watchful : Gus tă'vus, [Swiss], a warrior : Guŷ, a leader : Hă'r'old, [S.], champion : Hěn'rŷ, [Ger.], chief of a house : Hěr'bert, [S.], ġlory of the army : Hěrman, [Ger.], a warrior : Hī'ram, [Heb.], most worthy Hômer, [Gr.], security : Hôr'açe, [Gr.], unçertain : Hŭ'bert, [Ger.], bright in spirit : Hŭgh or Hŭ'ġo, mind ; spirit : I'rá, [Heb.], watchful : I'găae, [Heb.], laughter : Isaiah (i ză'yá), [Heb.], salvation of the Lord : Ig'ra el, [Heb.], a soldier of God.

5. Jă'eob or Jămes, [Heb.], a supplanter : Jă'son, [Gr.], a healer : Jěr'e mī'ah or Jěr'e mŷ, [Heb.], exalted of the Lord : Jěr'ôme, [Gr.], holy name : Jės'se, [Heb.], wealth : Jôb, [Heb.], afflicted : Jô'el, [Heb.], the Lord is God : Jôhn, [Heb.], the ġracious ġift of God : Jô'nas, [Heb.], a dōve : Jôn'a than, ġift of Jehovah : Jô'seph, [Heb.], he shall add : Jôsh'ŭ & [Heb.], God of salvation : Jŭ'ŭ ŭs, [Gr.], soft-haired : Jŭs'tin, [Lat.], just : Lă'ban, [Heb.], white ; Lăm'bert, [Ger.], famous land-holder : Lăz'a rus, [Heb.], God will help : Leăn'der, [Gr.], lion-man : Lă'vi, [Heb.], adhesion : Lewis (lŭ'is), [Ger.], bold warrior : Li'o nel, [Lat.], young lion : Lo rěn'zô or Lau'rěnce, crowned with laurel : Lŭ'bin, [S.], beloved friend : Lucius (lŭ'shŭ ŭs), [Lat.], born at day-break : Lŭ'fher, [Ger.], illustrious warrior.

6. Măr'eus or Mărk, [Lat.], a hammer : Măr'ma duke, [S.], a mighty noble : Măr'tin, [Lat.], warlike : Matthew (măth'yŭ), [Heb.], ġift of Jehovah : Mău'riçe [Lat.], Moorish ; dark-colored : Mī'eha el [Heb.], who is like God ? Mŭes, [Lat.], a soldier : Mô'ses, [Egyp.], drawn out of the water : Na pŏ'le on, [Gr.], lion of the forest : Nă'than, [Heb.], a ġift : Na thăn'i el, [Heb.], ġift of God : Nieh'o las, [Gr.], victory of his people : Nôr'man, [Ger.], a Northman : Ol'i ver, [Lat.], an olive-tree : Os'ear, [C.], bounding warrior : Og'wald, [Ger.], power of God : Ow'en, [C.], a lamb : Păt'rick, [Lat.], noble : Paul, [Lat.], little : Pă'ter, [Gr.], a rock : Phil'ip, [Gr.], a lover of horses : Phin'e as, [Heb.], mouth of brass : Pi'us, [Lat.], pious ; dutiful : Ptôl'e mŷ, [Gr.], mighty in war.

7. Rălph, [Ger.], wolf or hero : Răn'dal, [S.], house-wolf : Răph'a el, [Heb.], the healing of God : Răy'mônd, [Ger.], wise protection : Răġ'inald, [Ger.], strông ruler : Rəp'ben, [Heb.], behold. a sôn

RICH'ard, [Ger.], rich-hearted : RÖb'ert or Ru'pert, [Ger.], bright in fame : RÖg'er, [Ger.], famous with the spear : RÖ'land, [Ger.], fame of the land : Ru'fus, [Lat.], rēd-haired : Sam'son, [Heb.], splendid sun : Sām'u el, [Heb.], heard of God : Sāul, [Heb.], asked for : Se bās'tian, [Gr.], venerable : Sēfh, [Heb.], appointed : Si'las, [Lat.], living in a wood : Sīm'e on or Si'mon, [Heb.], hearing with acceptance : Söl'o mon, [Heb.], peaceable : Stephen (stē'vn), [Gr.], a crown.

8. Thād'de us, [Syriac], the wise : Thē'o dōre, [Gr.], the gift of God : Thē'ron, [Gr.], a hunter : Thōm'as, [Heb.], a twin : Tīm'o fhý, [Gr.], fearing God : U lýs'sēg, [Gr.], a hater : Ur'ban, [Lat.], of the town ; polite : Vāl'en tīne, [Lat.], healthy ; strong : Vie'tor, [Lat.], a conqueror : Vin'cent, [Lat.], conquering : Viv'i an, [Lat.], lively : Walter, [Ger.], raising the host : Wil'iam, [Ger.], protector : Win'fred, [S.], win-peace : Zae ehē'us, [Heb.], innocent ; pure : Zae'h-a ri'āh or Zāeh'a rý, [Heb.], remembered of the Lord : Ze bí'nā, [Heb.], bought.

2. FEMALES.

A BIGAIL (āb'ī gēl), [Heb.], my father's joy : A'dā or E'dīfh, [Heb.], happiness, rich gift : Ad'a line, Ad'e lāide, Ad'e line, or Al'īce, [Ger.], a princess : Ag'nēs or I'nez, [Gr.], chaste : Al'ex-ān'drā, [Gr.], fem. of Alexander : Am'a bel or Mā'bel, [Lat.], lovable : A mē'li ā, [Ger.], busy ; energetic : A'mý, [Lat.], beloved : An gēl'ie ā or An'ge li'nā, [Gr.], lovely ; angelic : Ann, An'nā, Anne, Annette', or Hān'nah, [Heb.], grace : Ar'ra bēl'lā, [Lat.], a fair altar : Au rō'rā, [Lat.], morning redness ; brilliant : Bār'ba rā, [Gr.], foreign ; strange : Bē'a trīce, [Lat.], making happy : Bēr'fhā, [Ger.], bright ; beautiful : Blānche. [Fr.], white : Brīdg'et, [C.], strength.

2. Cār'o line, [Ger.], strong : Cāth'a rīne, [Gr.], pure : Chlō'e, [Gr.], a green herb ; blooming : Clār'ā or Clār'īce, [Lat.], bright ; illustrious : Clem en tī'nā or Clēm'en tīne, [Lat.], mild ; gentle : Cōn'stānce, [Lat.], firm ; constant : Cō'rā, [Gr.], maiden : Cor dē'li ā, [Lat.], warm-hearted : Cýn'fhý ā, [Gr.], belonging to Mt. Cynthus : Dēb'o rah, [Heb.], a bee : Dī ān'ā, [Lat.], goddess : Dō'rā, Dōr'o fhē'ā, or Dōr'o fhý, [Gr.], the gift of God : Dōr'eas, [Gr.], a gazelle : El'e a nor, El'i nor, El'lā, El'len, Hēl'en, or Hel ē'na, [Gr.], light : E līg'a bēfh, E līz'a bēfh, E lī'za, Iḡ'a bel, or Iḡ'a bēl'lā, [Heb.], consecrated to God : Em'e line, Em'me line, Em'ilý, or Em'mā, [Ger.],

energetic; industrious: *Es'ther* or *Hēs'ter*, [Per.], a star; good fortune: *Eū'nice*, [Gr.], happy victory: *Eū phē'mi á*, [Gr.], of good report: *E'vā*, Eve, *Ev'e lī'nā*, or *Ev'e līne*, [Heb.], life: *E vān'-ge līne*, [Gr.], bringing glad news.

3. *Fān'ny* or *Frān'ces*, [Ger.], feminine of Francis: *Flō'rā*, [Lat.], flowers: *Flōr'ençe*, blooming: *Gēr'trude*, [Ger.], spear-maiden: *Grāce* or *Gratia* (*grā'shī á*), [Lat.], grace; favor: *Hār'ri et* or *Hēn'ri št'tā*, [Ger.], feminine of Henry: *Ho nō'rā*, *Ho nō'ri á*, or *Nō'rā*, [Lat.], honorable: *Hortensia* (*hōr tēn'shī á*), a lady gardener: *I'dā*, [Ger.], Godlike: *Irē'ne*, [Gr.], peaceful: *Jāne*, *Jō ān'*, *Jo ān'nā*, or *Joh ān'nā*, [Heb.], feminine of John: *Jo'geph īne*, [Heb.], feminine of Joseph: *Jū'dith*, [Heb.], praised: *Jūl'ī á*, [Lat.], feminine of Julius: *Kāth'-a rīne*, *Kāth'er īne*, or *Kāte*, [Gr.], same as Catharine: *Ke zī'ah*, [Heb.], cassia: *Lāu'rā* or *Lāu rīn'dā*, [Lat.], a laurel: *Letitia* (*le tish'ī á*), [Lat.], happiness: *Lil'ī an* or *Lil'ī y*, [Lat.], lily: *Lqu'ī'ga* or *Lqu'ī'ge*, [Ger.], feminine of Louis: *Lucia* (*lū'shī á*), *Lu qīn'dā*, or *Lū'cy*, [Lat.], feminine of Lucius.

4. *Mār'ga ret*, [Gr.], a pearl: *Mār'fhā*, [Heb.], ruler of the house: *Mā'ry*, *Māy*, *Ma rī'ā*, *Mār'ī on*, or *Mir'ī am*, [Heb.], bitter: *Ma tīl'-dā*, *Ma tīl'dā*, or *Maud*, [Ger.], mighty battle-maid: *Mōl'ī qent*, [Lat.], sweet singer: *Me līs'sā*, [Gr.], a bee: *Mil'dred*, [Ger.], mild threatener: *Mī rān'dā*, [Lat.], admirable: *Mý'rā*, [Gr.], she who weeps: *Nān'qy*, [Heb.], a familiar form of Anne: *Ol'īve* or *O līv'ī á*, [Lat.], an olive: *O phē'li á*, [Gr.], serpent: *O lým'pī á*, [Gr.], heavenly: *Pāu'lā*, [Lat.], feminine of Paul: *Pē nēl'o pe*, [Gr.], a weaver: *Phē'be*, [Gr.], pure; radiant: *Prīs qī'lā*, [Lat.], somewhat old.

5. *Rā'chel*, [Heb.], a ewe: *Re bē's'eā* or *Re bēk'ah*, [Heb.], of enchanting beauty: *Rhō'dā*, [Gr.], a rose: *Rōg'a bel*, or *Rōg'a bēl'lā*, [Lat.], a fair rose: *Rūth*, [Heb.], beauty: *Sā lōm'e*, [Heb.], peaceful: *Sā'rā* or *Sā'rah*, [Heb.], a princess: *Sīb'yl*, [Gr.], a prophetess: *So phī'ā*, [Gr.], wisdom: *Stēl'lā*, [Lat.], a star: *Sū'gan*, *Su gān'nā*, or *Sū gān'nah*, [Heb.], a lily: *Tē rē'sā*, [Gr.], carrying ears of corn: *Trý phē'nā*, [Gr.], delicate: *Ul'ri eā*, [Ger.], rich: *U rā'nī á*, [Gr.], heavenly: *Ur'su lā*, [Lat.], she-bear: *Vie tō'ri á*, [Lat.], victory: *Vī'o lā*, [Lat.], a violet: *Vīr gīn'ī á*, [Lat.], virgin; pure: *Viv'ī an*, [Lat.], lively: *Wil'hel mī'nā*, [Ger.], feminine of Wilhelm (*William*): *Ze nō'bi á*, [Gr.], having life from Jupiter.

IX. TEST WORDS.

[Teachers will PRONOUNCE correctly, in the Order here given, uttering lightly unaccented syllables, and supply needed Definitions. Students will SPELL rapidly and distinctly, each one being restricted to a single Trial.—SECOND. Students will master the Lesson, before each Recitation; Pronounce the words from the Book for a Class Exercise, giving Definitions as required, and Spell both Orally and from Dictation.]

1.	akāte	āek'ing	ār'a ble	ān'ee dote	trī ehī'nā
æhe	chāise	hōe'ing	gud'i ble	ān'ti dote	puḡ nā'ciōūs
chāse	spāthe	ru'ing	lāud'a ble	ple bē'ian	fa cē'tiōūs
pāce	wāiŋ	shqe'ing	ēd'i ble	chan de liēr'	se quā'ciōūs
vāse	swāge	tōe'ing	dēl'e ble	ae quit'tal	erūs tē'ceōūs
gāze	gāuge	eŷ'ing	sāl'a ble	tēek'nie al	pre eō'ciōūs
lāthe	swāin	eŷe'let	bāil'a ble	vērt'i eal	phī lip'pie
stāin	plāgue	gŷv'ing	blām'a ble	mŷth'ie al	eārte-blānche'
akein	freight	siḡh'ing	hōr'ri ble	erŷs'tal lize	eaqu'chque
2.	heārŋ	ān'ise	ōm'e let	āt'ta che'	in fāl'ti ble
czār	zouave	nōv'ice	čēl'er ŷ	ex po ge'	in dēl'i ble
gnārī	(zwāv)	mōr'tise	ōe'sta sŷ	re'gū me'	ir rēp'a ra ble
psālm	lāunch	āl'um	pōl'i cŷ	rēv'er iē'	eol lēet'i ble
pārse	blānch	vēl'lum	fāl'la cŷ	eō'te riē'	in diēt'a ble
fārce	erāunch	cŷn'ie	vēr'dan cŷ	deb au chee	in tēl'ti ḡi ble
spārse	naught	sīb'ŷl	pleū'ri sŷ	(dēb'o shē')	in sēp'a ra ble
wārŋ	thōught	dōc'ile	lū'na cŷ	rēp'ar tēe'	tŷ rān'nie al
gāunt	fraught	fōs'sil	gū'top sŷ	bāss'-re liē'	re cēp'ta ele
3.	fault	eo ērce'	vēr'i fŷ	mōr'al ize	ēp'i lep sŷ
guk	maŋt	dis pārse'	tēr'ri fŷ	čiv'il ize	ēr'y sīp'e las
taŋk	vault	un tīl'	pāc'i fŷ	eāt'e elise	ō'po dēl'doe
gawk	shōrt	dis tīll'	ōs'si fŷ	erīt'i cŷse	pān'a cō'ā
walk	swart	wāx'ŷ	lēḡ'a cŷ	sūb'si dize	netū rāl'ḡi ā
stalk	trōugh	wōl'lŷ	tēn'an cŷ	serŷ'ti nize	pneū mō'ni ā
hawŋk	dwarf	lāck'eŷ	jēal'ōūs ŷ	mās'quer āde'	dī'ar rhē'ā
chalk	erawl	knāck'ŷ	grāv'i tŷ	su'per sēde'	hŷ'dro phō'bi ā
eaŷe	thrall	dī vān'	suāv'i tŷ	in'ter cēde'	phe nōm'e nā
gauze	sprawl	rat tēn'	plāgu'i lŷ	dis'ha bille'	a pōe'ry phā

4.	eōpse	mā'son	lū'na tle	gō ril'lā	a pōe'ta sŷ
anōb	chaps	bā'sin	ehōl'er le	guār ril'lā	su prēm'a cŷ
swāb	phlōx	fault'ŷ	sy rin'gā	eāl'en dar	hŷ pōe'ri sŷ
squāb	seōnce	pal'ter	vis'ce rā	cŷl'in der	cēl'i ba cŷ
dāub	blōtch	pal'sŷ	pāl'li āte	dis eūr'sive	ād'o lēs'cent
false	wātch	pl'erā	āg'gra vāte	dis pērs'ive	eōn'va lēs'cent
wāltz	yacht	stūe'eo	āb'er rate	glŷc'er ine	eom pār'i son
swāth	brōnze	cīs'eo	sēp'a rate	mōe'ea sin	plā'gia rism
wrōth	mōesque	guā'no	lāc'er āte	jēs'sa mīne	ehi rōg'ra phist

5.	anēak	fō'ci	dū'bi oūs	ān'te dāte	gux il'ia rŷ
elēat	alēek	kl'no	dū'te oūs	chōe'o late	fi du ci a ry
alēet	squēak	ba teau	im'ma tūre'	phār'i see	(fi dū'āhi a ri)
briēf	shriēk	(bat ō')	ām'a teur'	lēh'ar gŷ	erōd'i bil'i tŷ
shēaf	elique	bās'tā	eo ēr'cive	strāt'e gŷ	trān'quill'i tŷ
chiēf	tāŷce	baŷ'qu'	in eūr'sive	strāt a gem	stō're o tŷpe
rēef	splēen	bā'sie	sŷ'e nite	spō'cial tŷ	da guārre'o tŷpe
tēage	bēard	frā'eas	sŷb'a rite	mōn'o liēh	ven trill'o quŷ
sēize	wēird	ea viare'	āib'ŷl line	mōn'o lōgus	plaus i bil'i tŷ

6.	fūgus	tās'sel	tēn'a ble	ef fūl'gence	te lēg'ra phŷ
liēu	slūice	tēa'gel	lēg'i ble	re gist'ance	eal lig'ra phŷ
lewd	eruse	tūs'sle	seāl'a ble	re mīt'tance	up hōl'ster ŷ
feūd	chute	mīs'sile	fēas'i ble	a bun'dance	rēp'u tā'tion
newt	sloūgh	wās'sail	mōv'a ble	sus'te nance	flāg'el lē'tion
seūd	ehŷme	fring'ing	sūt't'a ble	pū'is sance	liq'ue fāc'tion
skūlk	shrike	tinge'ing	mān'di ble	āb'sti nence	eāē'in nā'tion
nūmb	schist	ering'ing	pār'a ble	eōm'pe tençex	āg'ger āte
bōmb	mōn'eŷŷ	twinge'ing	plaus'i ble	pēr'ma nence	re sūs'ci tāte

7.	myrrh	twō'pence	fās'ci nāte	re veil le	ae çās'i ble
gōal	shirred	pre pēnsē'	māc'er āte	(re vāl'yā)	ae çēpt'a ble
slōth	rounce	ab sinthe'	mīt'i gāte	ma neū'ver	as sēs's'a ble
loge	knout	quin'gy	prōp'a gāte	hal'i but	dis pēn'sa ble
ruge	erout	gīn'seng	pīqu'an cŷ	elēm'a tis	de fēas'i ble
rouge	drought	gās'sŷ	buōŷ'an cŷ	lie'o riçe	eōm'pa ra ble
(rqzh)	drowse	gās'e oūs	eoūrt'e sŷ	sās'sa fras	ir're prēs's'i ble
ghoul	blowzed	nūm'skull	eōe'eo lite	hēl'le bōre	in'eon tēs't'a ble
stōat	browzed	ōn'alough	eōch'i nēal	miç'ile toe	ir're gist'i ble

